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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Insanity increases alarmingly in France.

Pittsburg has 600 lawyers and Philadelphia nearly three times as many.

Connecticut last year took out more patents in proportion to population than any other state in the Union.

Says the Christian Union: Thirty per cent. of the people of London do not earn enough either to practice thrift or to riot in drink.

The public debt of New York city is, in round numbers, $100,000,000. The public debt of Philadelphia is $56,000,000. The public debt of Chicago is $13,545,400.

The court of appeals in Illinois has decided that the guests in a hotel conducted on the "American plan" cannot be charged for food they have not eaten.

The steady increase in the average price of coffee for many years has brought immense profits to growers, and especially those who have not been involved in speculative deals.

Chicago puts forward a claim that she handles 10 per cent. more mail matter a year than New York does. The grand total of all registered parcels, letters and packages handled at the Chicago Postoffice for the year ending June 30 amounted to 3,214,598.

It appears from Mr. Walpole's biography of Lord John Russell that Lord Beaconsfield's famous phrase, "peace with honor," really originated with Lord John, who asserted, in a speech which he delivered at Dundee in 1862, that in his foreign policy "it had always been his object to preserve peace with honor."

It will surprise many, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, to learn that Russia is so large a wine producer, the total vintage being estimated at 54,000,000 gallons. Much of this wine is made in the sunny valleys and foothills of the Crimea and of Southern Siberia. The latter country is usually regarded as the land of ice, but George Kennan found the heat almost unendurable in summer, with semi-tropical fruits growing on every hand.

W. T. Hornaday, formerly Chief Taxidermist of the Smithsonian Institute, who is traveling in Canada, has secured for the new Zoological Gardens in Washington a young female moose. This is considered a valuable acquisition, for moose are getting to be very scarce, even in the most inaccessible parts of the country, and very few are known of in captivity.

William Lidderdale, who is known as the hero of the Baring crisis, in that his financial statesmanship not only saved the great firm of Baring Brothers from collapse, but also prevented the shock to the business world that must have resulted had the house gone down, is a Scotchman by birth, and 59 years old. For his assistance in the Baring affair he has received the freedom of the city of London in a gold casket, which is eight inches long, six inches high and four wide.

Sweden has become alarmed over wholesale emigration, which has reached the astonishing figure of 250,000 in five years. These emigrants are nearly all young, lusty men—the very class that the government wishes to keep at home—so it is proposed to put a tax on all emigrants. Nine-tenths of the Swedes come to this country, and, says the San Francisco Chronicle, we doubt whether a head tax will prevent them from emigrating. It would be a great thing for us if Italy would impose such a tax. It would free us from the most undesirale class of emigrants since the Chinese were barred out.

The "blanket man" is known only in California. In the East, suggests the New York Post, he would probably be called a tramp; for it is by tramping that he makes his way from place to place, and at night he seeks shelter and lodging in the most convenient place to be had without charge. But he is not really a tramp. He is one of those hard-working fellows that the conditions of agricultural life in California have called into existence. Such a person as a "hired man" in the sense that is meant in New England is not to be found in that state. The farm laborers there are "blanket men." They do not sleep in their employer's house, nor eat at his table as in the East. Bunk houses of the rudest character are provided for them, and here on the ground, or on boards spread with their blankets, they pass the night. Here, too, they are obliged to eat the coarsest and sometimes most unpalatable food. When they have finished the work for which they were employed, they pack up their blankets and seek occupation elsewhere. Their pay is, however, somewhat better than that of the "hired man." During the busy season they earn from $150 to $300.

The Reader.

A little child was reading,
The text was wond'rous fair;
"We shall go home at evening
And find it morning there."

"It means, mamma," she prattled,
With shining eyes and fond,
"When all the stars are lighted,
That Heaven is just beyond."

Closed, closed that book forever!
To prove that promise fair,
My child went home at evening
And found the morning there.

And often when I'm weary,
And often when I'm sad,
Comes back that precious reading,
To make my spirit glad.

And what are years of waiting?
And what are years of pain?
If when the Heavens are opened
I may behold again

My gentle little reader
And her sweet promise share?
"We shall go home at evening
And find it morning there,"
—[Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

"SUCH A JOKE."

BY KATE M. CLEARY.

"You look just as sweet and lovely as—as a rose!" exclaimed Miss Beeche, enthusiastically. "Doesn't she, girls?"

Maida's pretty, soft cheeks flushed at the flowery praise. She revolved slowly on tiptoe, that the girls might get the effect of her new costume and see exactly how well the skirt hung.

Maida Merrill was one of the saleswomen in the "Art Department" of one of the great down-town dry-goods stores. She and three other girls boarded with Miss Vivienne Beeche. Maida's aunt, Mrs. Dewill, a wise and gentle little woman, whose husband had died the previous year and whose loss she mourned most deeply, boarded there also.

So did the mother of one of the other girls. It was distinctively a woman's boarding-house, and a very pleasant one it was, indeed. The meals, if not elaborate, were temptingly cooked, and daintily served; the beds were snowily draped, and comfortable as the most fastidious could wish; and the little landlady herself was the embodiment of kindness and courtesy. Altogether it was quite an ideal place—for four dollars a week. But sometimes Maida could not help wishing they would not take so much interest in her affairs, as at present. It was a holiday. With the consent of Mrs. Dewill she had promised to go up the lake to witness a celebration. Harland Brownlee, the gentleman with whom she was to go, had for some time occupied quite an exalted position in the store wherein she worked. And his admiration had been made frankly evident. If the other girls were a trifle jealous they were too proud or too well-bred to manifest the fact. He was to call for her at half-past two. It was now exactly five minutes past, and she was ready.

"You do really look very nice, my dear," asserted her aunt, with a deliberation which gave weight and value to her precise words.

"Nice! That's no word for it!"

"Real stylish!"

"Elegant!"

So criticised the girls.

Her dress was of a silvery summer silk, which was draped in softly picturesque folds. The lace fichu was fastened with a pin of pearls that had been her mother's. The little gypsy hat of shining gray straw was lined with black velvet and encircled by a wreath of tiny pink blossoms. She wore black silk mitts, and carried a parasol covered with black lace. If I add that she possessed the short, delicate features one often observes among girls of her class when one has vainly sought the type in loftier circles, a clear brunette skin, with just a little rose-color in the cheeks, bronze-gold hair, large hazel eyes under the blackest of brows and lashes, and sensitive lips of scarlet, you will understand why her friends gave her such embarrassing praise.

"There is a 'bus!" some one cried.

Then the others, who were going out to hear the band at Lincoln Park, called out to her a gay good-bye and hurried off.

Ten minutes past two! Fifteen!

"Maida," said Mrs. Dewill, suddenly, "did your cousin stop at the store to see you yesterday?"

A quick flash of anger lit the hazel eyes.

"Yes. And I hope he will never come again. I don't like him. His manner is too free and easy. He is not a gentleman, Aunt Lettice."

"My dear!" protested Mrs. Dewill, feebly.

"He is not. A gentleman would not press his attentions when he saw they were unwelcome—as Elias Bascombe does. He asked me to go to the Auditorium recital, the opera last night, the matinee today. I shall go nowhere with him—nowhere! Oh!" in intense disgust, "there he is now!"

And there he was indeed, drawing up his pair of fine horses just outside the door of the modest little boarding-house. He leaped down, made all secure, ran up the steps and rang the bell. A few moments more, and Delia showed him into the room where were Mrs. Dewill and Maida.

He was a large, stout man, wearing clothes of a most pronounced pattern, a huge fob-chain and yellow kid gloves. He was slightly bald, his eyes were fishy, and he puffed a good deal after his attempt at youthful alacrity.

"How do, Aunt Lettice? Ah, Maida! All dressed and waiting for me, I see!" with an elephantine effort at being quizzical. "Come for a spin on the boulevards, my dear. You are looking charming."

Maida sent her aunt one indignant glance, which plainly said: "I told you so." Then she answered him, coolly:

"Thank you, no. I have an engagement."

She had never seen him before the previous week. And even if he were her father's second cousin, that was no reason why she should endure his society when she found it distasteful.

"With that State street dude, Harland Brownlee?"

She found it hard to repress her rising anger.

"With Mr. Brownlee—yes."

"Oh, that is all right!" jovially. "I met him half an hour ago—you know you introduced him here the other evening—and he told me to make his apologies to you. Had to go to Saint Louis at once. His father is very ill. So come along!"

Had Mr. Brownlee actually made this boor his emissary? Maida took a step forward. Her cheeks were beginning to burn hotly.

"I do not think he would send his excuses by—you," with a noticeable emphasis on the pronoun; "and I shall not drive in any case. So do not let me detain you."

Mr. Bascombe regarded her curiously. He was not accustomed to dealing with this kind of a woman. He sat down.

"I'll wait," he declared. "It's a lovely day. Maybe you'll feel more like driving after awhile."

Maida glanced at the clock.

Twenty-five minutes after two.

She turned to the window, looked out. It was one of the most entrancing and inviting of summer days. There was an unusual blueness and brilliance about the world without; and it was not too warm for comfort.

Half-past two! Twenty to three! Still the livery team pawed away at the curb; and still Harland Brownlee did not come.

Three!

"Better not wait any longer," advised Mr. Bascombe, with a short laugh that was half a sneer.

Maida choked back the inclination to break down crying. At all events, she need not remain in the parlor. She would go to her room.

She had just reached the door, when the bell rang. She drew back. An instant later, Delia responded to the bell, and then, tall, fair, brown-bearded, clad in a cool gray suit, and hat in hand, Harland Brownlee walked into the room.

"Miss Merrill," he began, "on consideration, I did not think you would break your appointment so unceremoniously, and so I thought it better to come and learn the truth of the affair from your own lips—if I were in time!"

Bascombe dropped the photograph album, at which he had been pretending to look, and burts into a roar of laughter.

"Such a joke!" he bellowed. "When I met him he told me he was going to take you, Maida, to the celebration, and I said you had sent me to tell him you could not go, as you preferred driving with me; that I was just on my way to deliver the message. A fine joke, eh? A capital joke, wasn't it? Thought I'd have some fun fooling you both. Great joke!" And he burst into another coarse laugh.

Maida looked at Brownlee.

"He told me," she said, "you were leaving town."

Then she turned to Bascombe with flashing eyes.

"There was no joke at all about it," she cried. "It was just the rude act of an ungentlemanly man. Don't ever dare to come and see me—or speak to me again! I am ready, Mr. Brownlee."

But Mr. Brownlee was not quite ready. He went up to Bascombe, who lost some of his florid color under the steady glance of the man confronting him.

"If you fail to respect Miss Merrill's command," Brownlee said, very quietly, "you shall answer to me!"

Then he and Maida left the house.

They were barely in time to catch their boat. Maida was in the gayest of spirits. The knowledge that Harland Brownlee was not the cad her cousin would have had her believe was a tremendous relief. There were several on board whom they knew, and a very delightful time they had.

"There never were grander fireworks!" averred Maida, as they sailed homeward in the moonlight.

"Never!" with decision; "nor ever such a lovely day!"

They were walking up and down the deck. Overhead was a brilliant sky; below, a lake that looked in the moonlight like a lake of enchantment. The band was playing a merry opera air.

That was three years ago, but Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee never forgot the place, the hour. For then it was Maida gave him the promise which has made each anniversary since, and will make all in the years to come, a day of pride and pleasure. [The Ledger.

The Conch-Shell.

The conch-shell, so often found in many parlors, or seen in the gardens, where it forms a pretty object in the border, or grouped among flowers or rocks, comes from the Bahamas and other islands in the tropics. Formerly the only conch-shells brought to our ports were the small stock-in-trade of a few enterprising sailors, who procured them from the natives of the islands in question, in trade, for some articles of little value from this country. In this way, Jack often added a few dollars to his capital, on arriving home, by disposing of his shells to people who admired them for their beautiful form and color. Finally an increased demand for conch-shells and shells of all kinds from foreign parts induced merchants and ship-owners to add them to their list of necessary commodities for the market, and now they comprise quite an important feature of trade.

Probably but few are aware that this shell is one of the several kinds of shells that produce a very fine pearl. Yes, indeed, this delicately tinted pink-faced treasure of the deep, admired so much for its lovely shape and color, is sometimes the home of a little gem which brings a small fortune to its happy owner.

When perfect the conch pearl is either round or egg-shaped and somewhat larger than a pea, of a beautiful rose color and watered—that is, presenting, when held to the light, the sheeny, wavy appearance of watered silk.

It is a very rare circumstance, however, to find a perfect one, for not more than one in twenty proves to be at all valuable, and, owing to numerous imperfections, a large proportion of these bring only a small price.

But when one is pronounced faultless, $300 or $400 can always be obtained for it.—[Detroit Free Press.

Russian Eating and Drinking.

The Russian eats on an average once every two hours. The climate and custom require such frequent meals, the digestion of which is aided by frequent draughts of vodki and tea. Vodki is the Russian whiskey, made from potatoes and rye. It is fiery and colorless, and is generally flavored with some extract like vanilla or orange. It is drunk from small cups that hold perhaps half a gill. Vodki and tea are the inseperable accompaniments of friendly as well as of business intercourse in the country of the Czar.

Russia and Sweden are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be he a friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side-table, where salted meats, pickled eels, salted cucumbers and many other spicy and appetizing viands are urged upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refusal. This repast is washed down with frequent cups of vodki. That over, and when the visitor feels as if he had eaten enough for twenty-four hours, the host says; "And now to dinner." At the dinner-table the meal is served in courses, with wines grown in the Crimea and in Bessarabia, where excellent clarets and Burgundies are made and sold for from a shilling to half a crown the bottle.—[The Ledger.

A Huge Grapevine.

What that glorious climate of California can't do no climate will. Saying nothing of her trees, here is a grapevine as described by the San Francisco Examiner: "It was cut a day or so ago at General Bidwell's vineyard in Chico. The body of what was once a slender, twining plant is now sixteen feet tall and as large around as a stovepipe hat. It is full of deep seams, some of them almost reaching the centre of the trunk, and there is bark upon it that is rough and ragged. Arms larger that a man's start out from the body, and there are seven of them in all. Some of the runners were 200 feet in length, and the vine, when bearing, bore hundreds of pounds of grapes every year.

Queer Instance of a Town's Liability.

The town of Carcassone, in France, was recently condemned by the civil tribunal to pay indemnities of $20 and $10 to two of its inhabitants for damages they had sustained by illness caused by eating mushrooms purchased in the public market. The grounds of the decision were that persons buying mushrooms had a right to expect that their innocuous quality had been verified by the inspector of markets before they were publicly exposed for sale, and that this official having neglected his duty the municipality was liable for the consequences of such neglect. —[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HIGH LIVERS.

How the Population is Divided According to Altitude.

More than Three-Fourths the People Live Below 1000 Feet.

An interesting bulletin has just been issued by the United States census office, which was prepared by Mr. Henry Gannett, the geographer of the census. It gives a table and diagram showing the distribution of population in accordance with altitude.

It is stated that about one-sixth of the people of the country live less than 100 feet above sea level, namely, along the immediate seaboard and in the swampy and alluvial regions of the south, and that more than three-fourths live below 1000 feet, while below 5000 feet are found nearly 99 per cent. of the inhabitants. At great altitudes there are found only the most trifling proportion.

In the area below 500 feet is included nearly all that part of the population which is engaged in manufacturing and in the foreign commerce of the country, and most of that engaged in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar.

The interval between the 500 feet and 1500 feet contours comprises the greater part of the prairie states and the grain-producing states of the northwest.

East of the 98th merdian the contour of 1500 feet is practically the upper limit of population, all the country lying above that elevation being mountains.

The population between 2000 and 5000 feet is found mainly on the slope of the great western plains. In this region the belt between 2000 and 3000 feet is almost everywhere debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordillerian plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3000 feet irrigation is almost universally necessary for success in agricultural operations.

Between 4000 and 5000 feet, and more markedly between 5000 and 6000 feet, it will be noticed that the population is decidedly in excess of the grade or grades below it. This is mainly due to the fact that the densest settlement at high altitudes in the Cordilleran region is at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and in the valleys about Great Salt Lake, which regions lie between 4000 and 6000 feet. Of these the extensive settlements at the base of the mountains in Colorado are mainly between 5000 and 6000 feet.

Above 6000 feet the population, which is confined, of course, to the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely engaged in the pursuit of mining, and the greater part of it is located in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California.

While the population is increasing numerically in all altitudes, its relative movement is decidedly toward the region of greater altitudes, and is most marked in the country lying between 1000 and 6000 feet above the sea.

The density of population is greatest near the sea level in that narrow strip along the seaboard which contains our great seaports. The density diminishes gradually and rather uniformly up to 2000 feet, where the population becomes quite sparse.

The average elevation of the country, excluding Alaska, is about 2500. The average elevation at which the inhabitants lived, taking cognizance of their distribution, was 687 feet in 1870; in 1880 it had increased to 729 feet, and in 1890 to 788 feet.

A Submarine Sentry.

In a paper on sounding machines recently read in England, Professor Lambert showed that of the shipwrecks in 1888-89, 50 per cent. (333 out of 601) were ascribed to stranding, the total amount lost or jeopardized by such accidents being $125,000,000, and the tonnage 1,269,994. 2,153 vessels having grounded. After giving a short account of the various types of sounding machines which have been invented with the object of indicating to a captain the approach of shallow water, Professor Lambert described an entirely novel departure in this direction, namely, the "Submarine Sentry." It consists of an inverted wooden kite which can be trailed from the stern of a vessel at any required depth to forty-five fathoms. During towing the vibration of the wire causes a continuous rattle in a sounding box, and a cessation of this noise gives an additional indication when the "Sentry" has struck bottom.—[Courier-Journal.

Hot-Water Artesian Well.

A remarkable hot-water artesian well is in operation at Boise City, Idaho. The water company of that place has now two wells, each about 400 feet deep, discharging over 1,000,000 gallons per day of water said to have a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Another well is to be bored, and thss hot water to be utilized for bathing purposes and for a large hotel to built near the wells.—

Life on a Lightship.

The routine of work on a lightship is quite simple. At sunrise the watch lowers the lights. At six a. m. the captain or the mate stands in the doorway leading from the cabin into the berth-deck and shouts, "All hands!" The men tumble out of their bunks and dress, breakfast being served at twenty minutes past six. At half-past seven the lamps are removed from the lanterns and taken below to be cleaned and filled. In smooth weather this duty can be performed in about two hours, but if the vessel is rolling and pitching the task may be prolonged an hour or two. When the lamps have been returned to the lanterns, there remains nothing for the crew to do except to clean ship and to go on watch until sundown, when the lamps are lighted and the lanterns hoisted. The crew is divided into the captain's watch and the mate's watch of five each. Twice between spring and winter each watch goes ashore for two months, so that each member of the crew is aboard the lightship eight months in the year. It is not believed that they could stand the life longer than this. In fact many men throw up their work as soon as they can get ashore. Three members of the South Shoal crew have, however, seen unusually long terms of service—twenty-one, nineteen and seventeen years respectively—and others have served on her a remarkably long time when the desolate character of the service is considered. This is probably due to the fact that the dangers of this exposed station warn off all but those inured to the hardships of a seafaring life. The men who have been there so long are old whalemen, accustomed to voyages of several years' duration and to the perils of a whaleman's life. The pay aboard the South Shoal is somewhat higher than on other lightships. The captain receives $1000, the mate $700 and the crew $600. These sums may not seem large, but it must be borne in mind that even the prodigal son would have found it impossible to make away with his patrimony on the South Shoal Lightship, especially as the Government furnishes all supplies. Opportunities for extravagance are absolutely wanting. Occasionally a member of the crew may remark in a sadly jocose tone that he is going around the corner to order a case of champagne or to be measured for a dress suit; but there is no corner.—[Century.

Wool Growing and Climate.

Wool is emphatically a product of Northern climates as cotton is of the tropics. There is especial adaption of product to the need of the people inhabiting these respective regions in this provision of nature for the products respectively produced by each. It is impossible to grow cotton in Northern localities, because the season is not long enough. There is equal disability in Southern localities to produce the best qualities of wool. This is shown by the demand from Australia, a semi-tropical country, for the American Merino rams bred by Vermont and Western New York breeders. Years ago Australian wool growers thought that by crossing with American-bred sheep they could make their flocks all that was needed to produce good wool. For a time they succeeded; but of late years a renewed demand has come for American-bred Merinos, to improve still further the native stock which under the influence of climate shows a constant tendency towards deterioration. —[Boston Cultivator.

Distance that Bees Go for Nectar.

Some writers maintain that bees will go from three to four miles in search of nectar, and store a large quantity of surplus. I have found hundreds of colonies in the woods, and but very few of them were lined the distance of a mile. At this distance the line would lead through open fields and brush lots. During the past two seasons my apiary has consisted of 10 colonies of Italians. When at work in the fields, traveling the highway, picking wild berries on the mountain where golden-rod, aster, pinks, old field balsam, etc., grew in profusion, I kept strict watch, and not an Italian bee was seen at the distance of 1 1-4 miles from the apiary. One mile seemed to be about the limit of their search, and but very few were observed at that distance.—[Farm and Home.

Coffee Culture.

Coffee cannot be cultivated successfully in a climate where the temperature at any season of the year falls below 55 degrees, although the plants will exist where a lower temperature greatly retards the ripening of the fruit. The plants have been grown in Florida and California, and in some parts of Texas. In the extreme south of Florida ripe berries have occasionally been produced.—[New York World.

Practical Physiognomy.

Griggs.—"Why, that fellow's face would carry him anywhere."

Diggs.—"Yes, indeed. You know he got into jail last week."—[Argosy.

Tomatoes.

Tomatoes may be said to be a staple vegetable or fruit, if your prefer. We eat them raw as salad or stewed as sauce, or we can them for winter use, to say nothing of their use as pills. There was a time when doctors said: "You may eat what you crave—except tomatoes." That time is past. Tomatoes are wholesome; they are palatable, and, under certain conditions, delicious. Hence we commend their cultivation and use once, twice or three times a day if you so elect.

There is no use vegetable that has so grown in favor of the public as the tomato, "love apple," as it used tobe called.

There are many excellent varieties, and we look for a sort that shall be sound, free from a hard, large core; which has few seeds and is not too acid; one that fills this bill is, all things considered, the best. Based upon our experience we have no use for the so-called tree tomato; with us it has proved unproductive; this may have been our fault. Red and yellow look well on the same dish as salad.

The tomato on fertile soil is a rampant grower, and hence to be kept within bounds must be pinched back and suckered. This should be done systematically, to make the plant stocky and strong and to throw it into bearing. Without this it will grow on and bloom and set and mature but little fruit. It does not require a very rich soil. It should be kept free from weeds and will repay to be furnished with supports if not with trellice.—[St. Louis Republic.

The Hunger Prairie.

Between Bokhara and Fergan, in Central Asia, is a large stretch of land known as Golodnaya Step (the Hunger prairie) in Russia. The soil of this steppe is of excellent quality, but it lacks irrigation. The Russian Government has made attempts to irrigate this soil and spent millions of rubles in digging canals and artesian wells in various localities, but, on account of the careless prospecting of the engineers and imperfect arrangements made for the nivveling of the soil, all these attempts have failed. Last summer the minister of finance, on his tour in Central Asia, made a personal inspection of the Golodnaya Step and of the abandoned works of irrigation there. He noted down carefully what had been done and what, according to the opinion of experts, might be done to reclaim the steppe to fertility. Recently he submitted to the Government a plan for the irrigation of the whole region, proposing to utilize convict labor for the purpose. His plan was accepted and work will soon begin from the convicts' station at Koovuke, eight versts (about one-and-a-quarter miles) from the military station of Tashkent.—[Boston Transcript.

Peculiar Marriage Ceremony.

A letter from Sarajevo gives an account of a wedding celebrated by Spanish Hebrews in that city. Bride and bridegroom and guests were all dressed in Oriental costumes. After the performance of the ceremony, which was the same as that of Hebrews in other countries, there followed the fish dance. The relatives of the newly married couple came wabbling into the room, each carrying a fish whose head was decorated with flowers and ribbons. The fishes were laid on the floor and the bride had to hop over every one. This was to give her luck and make her family increase like the fish of the sea.—New York Recorder.

One on the Lawyer.

An old man was on the witness stand and was being cross-examined by the lawyer.

"You say you are a doctor, sir?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir."

"What kind of a doctor?"

"I make intments, sir. I make intments."

"What's your ointment good for?"

"It's good to rub on the head to strengthen the mind."

"What effect would it have if you were to rub some of it on my head?"

"None at all, sir; none at all. We must have something to start with."—[Gainesville Eagle.

A Novel Savings Bank.

A woman in Cleveland, Ohio, went to a chiropodist and told him she was afflicted with an in-growing toe nail. He diagnosed the boot she wore and found a roll of bills worn to fragments in the toe. She paid him his fee and sent the money to Washington to be redeemed. She declares she must have hidden it there in her sleep. —[Detroit Free Press.

Preparing for Contingencies.

Blanche (after replying "Yes" to Hunker's proposal): "Do you want to speak to papa to-night?"

Hunker: "N-no. Wait till to-morrow. I'll get an accident insurance policy before I come back."—[Epoch.

Accounted For.

"How pale the cream looks," said the housekeeper. "Yes'm," replied the cook; "it's been whipped, mum." —[Epoch.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Texas is exporting wheat.

A Decatur (Ill.) electric car made $93.45 in a day.

Japan will spend $700,000 for its exhibit at the World's Fair.

Maine's hay crop will reach 1,250,000 tons.

Smallpox is epidemic at Acapulco and yellow fever prevails in Vera Cruz.

In Ontario short-weight bread is confiscated and given to charitable institutions.

Michigan's corn crop has been blighted in the southwestern section by excessive drought.

Guatemala will probably reproduce at the Chicago Fair one of the old palaces in antique.

A railroad in the Argentine Republic has one stretch of 211 miles without a curve or bridge.

Berlin's Society for the Homeless last year provided shelter for 100,000 men and 15,000 women.

It costs $1 per minute to use the new telephone line between London and Paris, a distance of 280 miles.

There are more boats now running on the Missouri River than at any time during the last ten years, and everyone of them is making money.

A farmer near Garden City, Kan., attacked a column of grasshoppers with seventy turkeys, and was soon master of the situation.

It was so hot at San Miguel, Cal., during a recent week that some chemicals in a drug store exploded from the high temperature and set fire to the store.

A public school law recently passed in New Mexico has caused a great demand for school teachers. The applicants so far have not been above one-third the number required.

Governor Fleming, of Florida, publishes a long card to the people giving his reasons for refusing to sign the certificate of election of Senator Call to the United States Senate.

A hotel in Hamburg has been built entirely of compressed wood, which, by the pressure to which it is subjected, is rendered as hard as iron, as well as absolutely proof against the attacks of fire.

A woman living in Portsmouth, O., was recently attacked and severely injured by an owl. It pounced upon her while she was in the chicken yard and clawed her savagely about the arms and shoulders before it could be driven away.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who has made a trip through the peach-growing districts of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, states as the result of his observations that the peach crop will prove the largest in Delaware since 1888, and in all of the lower Maryland counties the largest ever known.

The wheat crop of California this year will equal 30,000,000 centals, which, at an average selling price of $1.60 per cental, would give $48,000,000 for the cereal year, or exactly double the value of last year's yield. This would bring up the cash value of output wheat, gold and silver in California and Nevada to $60,000,000, or close to the bonanza year of 1881.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK DEAD.

The Wife of the Tenth President Dies at Her Home in Nashville.

Mrs. James K. Polk, wife of the [illegible] President of the United States, died a few mornings ago in Nashville, Tenn. She was in good health until a few days previous, when, on returning from a short drive, was taken suddenly ill. She was eighty-seven years old. The bells in the city were tolled throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Polk was born September 4, 1803, at Murfreesboro. She was married to Mr. Polk when still in her teens, and had lived continuously in Nashvile except when in Washington, during the Congressional career of her distinguished husband, and while mistress of the White House. For the past fifty years she had lived in seclusion

President Polk left a very large estate at the time of his death, which was kept together until the Civil War, when nearly everything was destroyed or lost. Mrs. Polk's income kept dwindling until a half dozen years ago, when she found herself nearly penniless. A bill was then introduced in Congress to grant to the widow of President Lincoln a pension of $5000 a year. It lacked one vote in the Senate to secure its passage. That was the vote of Senator Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee. He offered to vote for the bill provided it was so amended as to give annual pensions of $5000 to Mrs. Polk and to the widow of President Tyler, as well as to Mrs. Lincoln, and the bill became a law. Since that time Mrs. Polk had lived on this pension.

President Polk left one of the queerest wills that was ever left by an intelligent man. Everything was given to his wife, and at her death was to be transferred "to the most deserving member of the family bearing the name of Polk," the decision to be made by the State Legislature. The nearest relative until recently was State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, to whom it was supposed the estate would go. It will be remembered that a few years ago he became a defaulter to a large amount and fled the country, finally dying in Mexico. His dishonesty cut him and his family off, and just how the matter will be settled is now a mystery. There are no other deserving members of the family bearing the name of Polk, and now that Mrs Polk is dead the courts will have to decide the matter.

JACKSONVILLE'S BIG FIRE.

An Area of About Ten Blocks Swept by the Flames.

At 12 a. m. fire broke out in the rear of B. D. Knight & Co.'s crockery and glassware store, which opens out on Forsythe street, in Jacksonville, Fla. In ten minutes the entire building was an immense blaze. The partition wall between that and Hubbard & Co.'s big block adjoining the corner of Main and Forsythe streets was broken through, and soon the entire two blocks were one huge mass of ruins. The firemen fought bravely, but were fighting against fearful odds. For six hours this fierce contest was kept up, during which time the Hubbard Block, Tremont Hotel, Burbridge's Seminole Block, the Freedman's Bank Block, Smith's two elegant blocks on Forsythe and Main, Convent of St. Joseph's, McMurray & Baker's large carriage manufactory, the Plaisance, Chelsea, and Tilton Hotels, and other fine business blocks, with forty dwellings were burned to the ground. The loss will foot upward of $1,000,000, with insurance of about $650,000. At 1:30 a. m. a heavy discharge of dynamite in one of the burning stores destroyed all the glass in the stores in half a mile radius, many persons being seriously injured by flying glass.

The burned district covers about ten blocks in area, six long and two wide, embracing some of the finest blocks and best dwellings in the city. A heavy wind was the cause of the fire spreading so. The city looked desolate at night, many families camping out in the park, as the weather was warm and they had not had time to engage new quarters. This is the heaviest blow in this line the Jacksonville people have ever sustained.

A New York girl has set a worthy example to all women. She was to be married and was ready to go to the altar when her husband came to her intoxicated. She loved the man, but refused to risk her happiness with one who would go to his wedding in such a condition. She pointed to the door and commanded him never again to enter her home. It not only required courage but a great deal of common sense to do that, but it was the proper thing for the occasion.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

The tide of immigration to our shores shows no sign of abatement. Indeed, the volume seems to gather strength, the percentage of undesirable immigration being larger than ever before. While vigorous efforts are made by the authorities at New York to enforce the law relating to objectionable immigration, it seems impossible to entirely exclude the ignorant and the depraved—the anarchists, communists, and troublers of every sort, who seek here a wider field for the practice of their pernicious theories.

Even pauper immigrants manage somehow to evade the prohibitions enacted against them; and it is becoming one of the gravest questions of the hour whether severer measures must not be used to arrest the incoming tide of thriftlessness and vice. While we have great powers of absorption and of assimilation, it may well be doubted whether they are quite adequate to the demands just now made upon them.

In some parts of the country this element has become so numerous, intolerant and aggressive that, practically, the native American counts for very little. Not unfrequently our American customs, usages and ideas are treated with supreme contempt, and the foreign element substantially rules us, in many great centres of population, as to important questions of social and political policy.

While we should welcome to our shores every man who comes with an honest purpose, casting his lot with ours and becoming an integral part of our national life, we should refuse any longer to receive those who bring with them their racial resentments, prejudices and superstitions, and who have no conception, and are incapable of acquiring any, of the real character of our institutions. To all these the door should be closed.

ANOTHER GREAT MISTAKE.

The Democratic party seems to be gifted with an irresistable propensity for doing the wrong thing at the right time for the Republican party. After the war it sided with the party of repudiation. Although all its traditions had distinguished it as, *par excellence*, the *hard money* party of the country, when the greenback craze had widely inflated some of the Western States it did not hesitate to ally itself with that most pernicious of popular delusions. In both cases it proved disastrous to the party.

And now, when the mania for free silver seems to have taken posession of the ignorant classes in some sections of the Union it promptly enters the arena as the professed champion of a policy which its leaders know would be destructive of the foundations on which public prosperity rests. Of course New York and other Eastern Democratic States, without whose electoral vote the Democratic party cannot elect a President, will refuse to follow their Western and Southern herds in their blind stampede for the treacherous illusion which is running them to hopeless ruin.

* * *

The officials of the Treasury department are calculating that all of the immense amount of gold which has been shipped from this country to Europe during the past year or so will soon be coming back to purchase our grain. All of our sales to France and Russia are always paid for in gold, but England usually pays us in American securities of some kind, of which she has many millions.

* * *

We consume over 90 per cent of our agricultural products at home now, and as soon as we get to making tin plates, linen, plushes, buttons and many other things made possible by the McKinley bill, our farmers will find a market right at their door for all they can produce and at good prices too.

* * *

The Chicago Herald says: "Ohio Democrats never learn anything." This is the reason they are Democrats, and the peculiarity is not confined to Ohio.

* * *

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, the sugar imports were 3,000,000 pounds. This, under the McKinley law, will mean a saving of nearly $75,000,000 a year.

* * *

Our Southern farmers are growing too much cotton for their own profit. If they would more generally diversify their crops there would be a more general benefit.

* * *

The Agricultural Department at Washington is experimenting with [illegible] grass with a view of propagating it as a valuable fodder or hay crop.

* * *

The [illegible] of the German grain [illegible]. It has rained in the [illegible], snowed in the mountains, and the outlook is pitiful.

* * *

"Good by, old party, good by," sang the delegates at the Cincinnati Convention. Then came good crops here and bad crops abroad, and now the country can sing, "Good-by, calamity wailers, good-by." Says a dispatch from a Western State: "The crops are the largest ever known, and before this year ends all the mortgages in this State will be paid off." It will be hard sliding to stir up passionate feeling among farmers about mortgages that one good crop will wipe out of existence.

* * *

No law can pay a man's private debts, or puts money in his pockets. These statements, as self-evident as they are, need to be repeated occasionally to those men who have an idea that it is possible to be idle and at the same time be prosperous, by means of legislation. The citizens support the State and it is only the paupers who are or who can be supported by the State.

* * *

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that it has cost the Georgia Alliance $20,000 to find out that a man may be entirely sound on the Sub-Treasury issue and yet not be a safe person to intrust with other people's money.

* * *

The London News says it is well that America has an abundance to spare, as it will be the means of saving parts of Europe from starving.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1891.

Owing to the number of important public matters to which he desires to give his personal attention, the President will return to Washington early in September instead of waiting until October, as has been the general expection. Not the least of these important matters is a reciprocity treaty with Venezula, which is ready for his acceptance. This treaty is a most agreeable surprise to the public as it was supposed that the rejection of the first treaty by the Congress of Venezula had indefinitely postponed reciprocity with that country; but it seems that the Congress acted upon a misunderstanding of the probable effects of such an agreement upon the revenues of Venezula, which are almost all reised by import duties, but seeing its error before adjournment it authorized the President of Venezula to negotiate and put into effect a similar agreement, and practically the same treaty which was rejected by the Congress of that country now only awaits the sanction and proclamation of President Harrison to go into effect.

This news will not be relished by the democrats, because many of them have talked too much about the failure of reciprocity, having taken the rejection of the first treaty by the Venezula Congress to mean that our European rivals had succeeded in putting a brake on the reciprocity wheel. Reciprocity was never more popular than it is now, and as its benefits are practically demonstrated it will grow more popular. There are other treaties well under way, but those cannot be spoken of by name without a violation of confidence. Suffice it to say that this administration is thoroughly alive, as it has been from the first day of its existence, to the importance of the subject, and that it proposes to have reciprocity with every country, the products of which are necessary to us and our prosperity.

Another subject of importance which will probably be taken up by the President soon after his return, is the refusal of the cattle men to obey the orders which have been issued to them by the Interior department directing them to vacate the Cherokee outlet. District Attorney Speed of Oklahoma, who was in town a week ago, reported that not a single cattle man had either moved or taken any steps looking to an early removal. An official of the Interior department told me to-day that he hadn't the slightest doubt that the President would order force to be used, if necessary, to drive these cattlemen from the outlet.

Mr. John C. Houck, of Tennessee, who has been nominated to succeed his father, the late L. L. Houck in Congress, is in town. He isn't losing any sleep for fear of not being elected as the district gave his father last November a majority of more than 13,000. That is one of the few republican districts in the South that the Democrats have been unable to tamper with, because the most of its voters are white and would resent any ballot box thimble rigging.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm the statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

* * *

Statesville Landmark says Judge Armfield, in his charge to the grand jury Monday, said that is was the duty of county Commissioners to grant liquor license when the applicant proved a good character and "a good character" did not mean that he must be an elder in the Presbyterian church.

CORNS, WARTS and BUNIONS

Removed quickly and surely by using Abott's East Indian Corn Paint.

Hair all gone, scalp covered with eruptions, and pains in all of his limbs, a dreadful case of disease, yet P P P remained master of the situation, a cure was effected, and the patient, the marshal of Monticello, Fla, says his hair has grown out and that he is a well man. This cure spread far and wide, and now the drug stores of Monticello buy P P P in large quantities.

The Kansas Alliance Disintegrating—A Great Republican Meeting.

During the last two months a revival in the Republican party has been going on all over Kansas, and there is no question that the party is stronger to-day than it has been for two years. There are many reasons for this change of sentiment among the people. The farmers of the State have harvested this year nearly 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, a magnificent crop of oats, and have growing a corn crop which will yield 250,000,000 bushels, besides other crops, viz, broom corn, cotton fruit and all kinds of vegetables. By a recent estimate made by the Secretary of the Agricultural Department of the State the farmers of Kansas will sell this year, after retaining everything needed at home, nearly $100,000,000 worth of products, and notwithstanding the declarations of Senator Peffer, Jerry Simpson and other calamity tourists, who go about the country defaming the people of the State and attacking its good name and credit, this fact stands out prominent and is a complete answer to their misrepresentations.

The Republicans opened the campaign at Eldorado, Butler county, on the 17th where an audience of over 3,000 farmers were present to hear the issues discussed, the meeting being the initial one of the campaign. It was the most enthusiastic since the uprising of the Farmers' Alliance, and indicates a great awakening of Republicanism.

Ex-Congressman Harback spoke to the people for over two hours. Many farmers present declared that they were through with the Alliance and People's party and would never again vote the ticket. Of this number about a third were Democrats.

A novel feature of the occasion was the appearance of a fanning mill on wheels, with a boy turning the crank and a man feeding it with bushels of Peffer's fiat dollars, which consisted of small pieces of green paper.

New Laws.

The acts of the last legislature are now in the hands of the Registers for distribution. The volume contains 1543 pages.

Some of the new legislation is as follows:

Chattle mortgage of household and kitchen furniture is not good without privy examination of the wife. Administrators and executors are required to plead statute of limitation. Sheriff cannot retain more than $300 in his hands longer than ten days, under a penalty of ten per cent per month to the county. He must make a sworn statement every month to the county commissioners of the money in his hands. Party injuring, wrongfully taking, detaining or converting real or personal property liable to arrest. Justice may take mortgage in lieu of bond. Shares of stock in companies incorporated before the clerk of the court may be as low as $5. Clerk of the court can administer insolvent oath to persons confined upon conviction before a justice. Name of poor houses changed to "home for aged and infirm." Counties may establish homes for indigent children. All banks of every kind required to publish financial statements identically as the national banks, and also to report to the State treasurer. Special examinations to be made by State treasurer. January 19th, the birthday of General Lee, is now a public holiday. Pleading may be verified before any notary public. Unlawful to sell lemonade within one mile of Rocky Spring Camp Ground, Lincoln county. Misdemeanor to sell vegetables or garden seed in packages not marked with year in which seed were grown. No license tax on person selling wine of his own manufacture.

One hundred and sixty private companies were incorporated or had their charters amended. One hundred and thirty cities and towns were incorporated or had their charters amended. Thirty-two banks were incorporated or had their charters amended. Seventy-eight railroad companies were incorporated or had their charters amended. Fifty-three colleges, academies and private schools were incorporated or had their charters amended.

Forty-six counties were empowered to issue bonds or levy special tax.

* * *

Do not weaken yourself by drastic purgatives. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The numerous exciting events in the yachting world, and the keen popular interest shown this season in the noble sport makes the paper on "New York Yachts and Yachtsmen" in FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for September peculiarly interesting and timely. The illustrations include some spirited views of the wonderful new Herreshoff yacht *Gloriana*, and a fine portrait of the late Edward Burgess, the lamented designer of the Queen's Cup defenders. This number of the magazine also contains illustrated articles upon the Mare Island Navy Yard, by Ensign J. M. Elliott; "Under Four Flags" (old Cahokia), by M. C. Williams; "Through Central Asia in War Times," by David Ker; "The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor," by D. V. S. Eyres; "Feathered Gems" (Humming Birds) by Nelly Hart Woodworth; the conclusion of Scott Campbell's serial, 'John Maggs, Barbarian," together with numerous short stories, sketches, literary and scientific miscellany and poems.

The September number of the ARENA will contain a very timely paper in view of the great agitation now in progress at Chautauqua on the subject of woman's dress. This paper, which is entitled "Fashion's Slaves," is prepared by the editor and is profusely illustrated, containing exact reproductions of prevailing fashions in the sixties, seventies and eighties, together with finely executed photogravures of Greek costumes and popular stage fashions as worn by Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Margaret Mather and Miss Marlowe. This paper will attract general interest. The frontispiece will be a fine portrait of the Rev George C, Lorimer, The distinguished Baptist divine will discuss in this issue the "Newer Heresies," such as held by Dr Briggs and his co-laborers. Hamlin Garland, whose wonderful portrayal of Western farm life in his "Main-travelled Roads" has attracted such general attention, contributes a brilliant humorous Western character sketch entitled "An Evening at the Corner Grocery."

* * *

To feel bright and cheerful attend to your stomach. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Crop Report.

The report of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service for the week ending Friday, August 14th, 1891, show that decidedly more favorable weather conditions have prevailed during the past week than have been experienced for some time and the outlook is becoming more encouraging. The excessive rains have ceased and the weather has been very warm with abundant sunshine. Occasional showers have fallen which have not been injurious. The excess in temperature per day was 3 degrees at [illegible] and Wilmington and 4 degrees at Charlotte, Raleigh and [illegible]. The deficiency in rainfall [illegible] week was .50 inch at [illegible], 1.30 inches at Wilmington [illegible] at Raleigh. Cotton has improved slightly during the week, though it continues to shed somewhat. The plants are large and thrifty and with a few weeks' good weather will [illegible] well. The poor stand obtained at the beginning will keep the yield down. Corn has improved [illegible] per cent over last week [illegible] reported everywhere to be in excellent condition. Tobacco continues in good condition, though there is some complaint of lower leaves "firing". The prospects are for continued [illegible] weather. The [illegible] condition of crops is as follows: [illegible] District--Cotton 7[illegible]. Central District [illegible] 87, tobacco, 8[illegible] [illegible] District--Cotton, 75; corn [illegible] the State--Cotton [illegible] bacco, 86. [illegible] representing 66 counties.

* * *

The healthy people you meet have healthy livers. They take Simmons Regulator.

* * *

The Supreme Court meets on Monday the 28th of September, 1891, and applicants for license will be examined on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th.

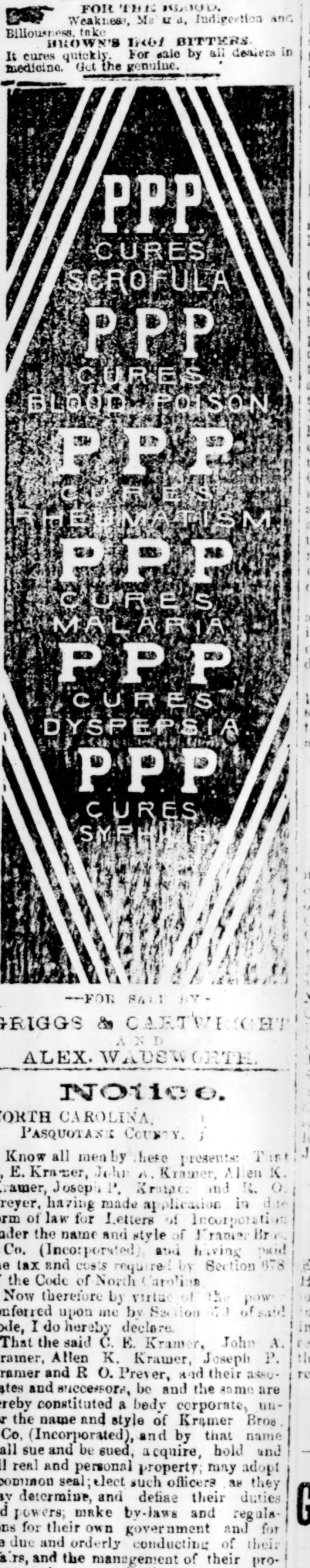
* * *

Handy for travellers is Simmons Liver Regulator in powder. It can be carried in the pocket.

* * *

There are 100,000 members of the Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Billousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.



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—FOR SALE BY—
GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
AND
ALEX. WADSWORTH.

Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA,
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Know all men by these presents: That C. E. Kramer, John A. Kramer, Allen K. Kramer, Joseph P. Kramer and R. O. Preyer, having made application in due form of law for Letters of Incorporation under the name and style of Kramer Bros. & Co. (Incorporated), and having paid the tax and costs required by Section 678 of the Code of North Carolina.

Now therefore by virtue of the power conferred upon me by Section 679 of said Code, I do hereby declare.

That the said C. E. Kramer, John A. Kramer, Allen K. Kramer, Joseph P. Kramer and R. O. Preyer, and their associates and successors, be and the same are hereby constituted a body corporate, under the name and style of Kramer Bros. & Co. (Incorporated), and by that name shall sue and be sued, acquire, hold and sell real and personal property; may adopt a common seal; elect such officers as they may determine, and define their duties and powers; make by-laws and regulations for their own government and for the due and orderly conducting of their affairs, and the management of their property, and perform all other acts authorized by law for a corporation to perform.

2, That said Corporation shall have the power to (a) operate steam, saw and planing mills in Elizabeth City, N. C., and if necessary to own and operate one or more steam vessels in connection therewith; (b) to manufacture and deal in all kinds of lumber, building material and furniture; [c] to buy and sell real property, and [d] to erect houses for sale or on contract.

3. That said Corporation shall have its place of business and do its manufacturing at Elizabeth City, N. C., and may continue for the space of ten years from the 17th day of August, A. D. 1891.

4. That said Corporation may commence business whenever twelve thousand and five hundred [$12,500] dollars have been subscribed and actually paid in, but may at any time increase its capital stock to the sum of thirty thousand [$30,000] dollars, to be represented by six hundred [600] shares of the par value of Fifty [$50] Dollars each.

In witness thereof I, J. P. Overman, clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office, in Elizabeth City, in said county, on this the 17th day of August, A. D. 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN
Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, N. C.

LOOK OUT!!!

for these imitations and substitutes, they are poor stuff at the best and increase your misery. Take Simmons Liver Regulator only. You will know it by the large red Z on the face of every package and by the relief it gives when taken for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Billiousness and Sick Headache.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR ONLY,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philad'a, Pa.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County—In the Superior Court.

S. C. Grice and others, plaintiffs, vs P. Clifford Richardson and others, defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants Mary L. Richardson, Florence L. Davenport, Flossie Glover, Jack Glover and Susan Glover cannot after due diligence be found in the State and are non-residents of the State, but own property in the State and the plaintiffs have a just cause of action against them of which this Court has jurisdiction: It is therefore ordered by the Court on motion of Grandy & Aydlett, Attorneys for plaintiffs, that publication be made six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, N. C., notifying the defendants to appear before the Clerk of this Court, in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 24th day of September next, and answer or demur as they may be advised or judgment will be rendered against them by default.

The purpose of this action is to sell real estate to make partition.

It is further ordered by the Court that a publication of a copy of this order for six successive weeks shall be sufficient notice to the defendants for service of summons in this cause.

J. P. OVERMAN,
August 17, '91. Clerk Superior Court

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court, July 9th, 1891

John F. Davis, plaintiff, vs. E. A. Parmele & J. B. Eccleston, trading as Parmele & Eccleston, defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendants cannot be found in the State, and are non-residents of the State, but own property in the State and the plaintiff has a cause of action against them of which this Court has jurisdiction: it is therefore on motion of Grandy & Aydlett, attorneys for plaintiff, ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the third Monday in September, next, and answer or demur as they may be advised, or judgement will be rendered against them by default. The purpose of this action is to recover the sum of $259.65 money due for the sale of lumber and money advanced to defendants according to contract.

Let the defendants also take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this cause returnable to the next term of this Court against the property of the defendants in North Carolina.

It is further ordered by the Court that a publication of a copy of this order for six successive weeks shall be sufficient notice to the defendants for service of summons and attachment in this cause.

J. P. OVERMAN
Clerk Superior Court

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I will sell on Monday the 7th day of Sept. 1891 at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest which D. A. Sawyer has in the following described real and personal property, to-wit. Lying in Newland township, Pasquotank county, N. C., adjoining the lands of J. R. Brite, Henry Jewett, Robert Morgan and the Pasquotank River, and containing about three hundred and twenty (320) acres. Said sale to satisfy executions in my hands for collection against said D. A. Sawyer in favor of John L. Hinton, said property having been heretofore levied upon by me according to law.

July 8, '91. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors upon the estate of the late John H. Perry deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery. This July 21st, 1891.

J. W. PERRY,
T. C. PERRY,
Executors.

Guilford College.

Elegant buildings, fine equipments, superior advantages in all Departments. Three full College courses and also

NORMAL AND BUSINESS COURSES.

Lessons in Type writing and Short hand. Thorough instructors, large and valuable

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Unusually fine Cabinet of Natural History. A handsome

—Y. M. C. A.—

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now building. The leading co-educational College in the South.

Guilford College won the

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in the late intercollegiate contest.

Beautifully located and unsurpased in moral and christian influences.

Fall Term opens August 19th, 1891.

Write for Catalogue to
L. LYNDON HOBBS, A. M.,
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Treasurer, Guilford College,
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Fall term opens August 19th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP YOUR SHAD AND OTHER CHOICE FISH TO
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
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North Carolina Fish a Specialty.
Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

SANNER BROS.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants for the sale of
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SOFT CRABS, TERRAPIN, GAME, &C.
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Consignments Solicited. Good Prices Prompt Returns

If you want to obtain the Highest Market price for your
FRESH FISH,
Game and Terrapin,
—SHIP TO—
I. A. Lee & Co.,
27 and 28 Dock St, Fish Market
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O. S. HARDING & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH
Game and Terrapin,
Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad
Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. L. STORER & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,
Lobsters, Turtle, &c.
No. 19, Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.
Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer
In Fresh Fish, Lobsters
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

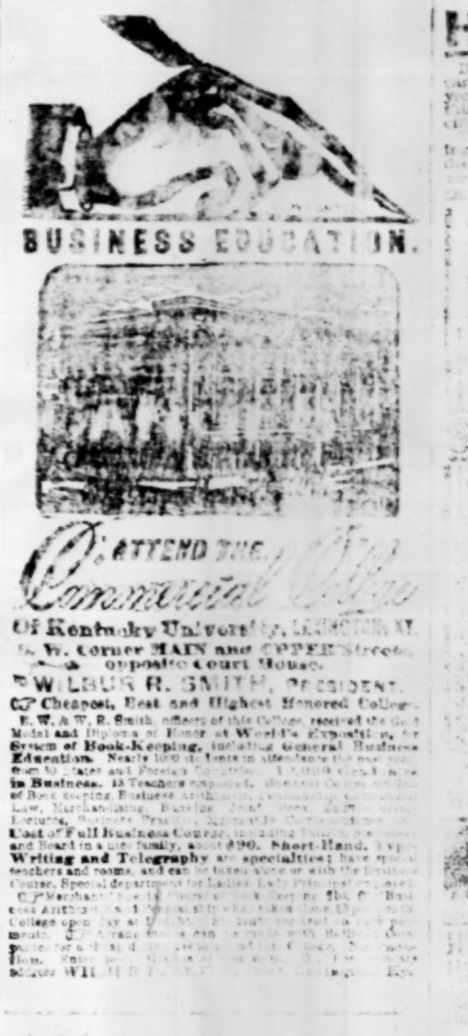
TWO HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers, at private sale, two houses and lots in Elizabeth City, N. C. to-wit:

One house and lot on Road street. The building is large enough for a dwelling with front part well adapted for a small grocery or store; the lot is 90 feet front and 208 in depth. Good water at the door.

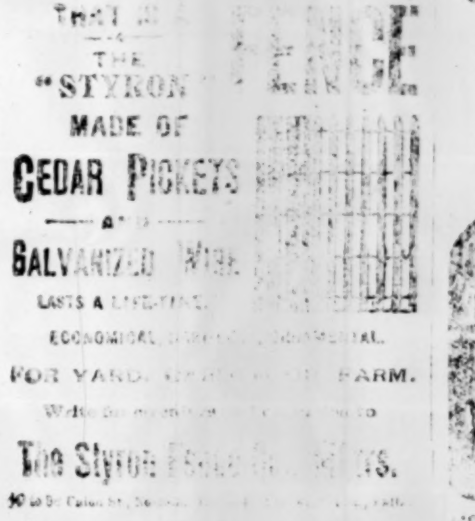
The other is located on Ehringhaus street: the house is a good sized two-story one, and the lot is 60 by 208 feet. Also good water.

For terms apply to
W. W. GRAVES,
Elizabeth City, N. C.



BUSINESS EDUCATION.
ATTEND THE Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.
S. W. Corner MAIN and UPPER Streets, opposite Court House.
WILBUR R. SMITH, PRESIDENT.
Cheapest, Best and Highest Honored College. [illegible]

HUMPHREYS'
[illegible]



BUY [illegible] FENCE
THAT [illegible]
THE "STYRON"
MADE OF
CEDAR PICKETS
AND
GALVANIZED WIRE.
LASTS A LIFETIME.
ECONOMICAL, [illegible] ORNAMENTAL.
FOR YARD, [illegible] FARM.
The Styron Fence Co. [illegible]

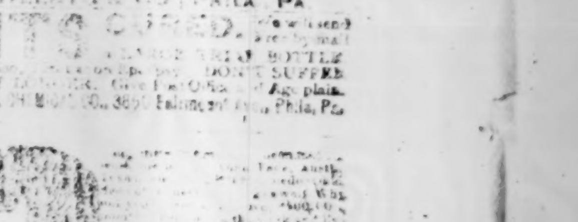
CHEF SAUCE
Not Tried It?
We[illegible] once. It imparts a delicious FLAVOR to Poultry, Game and Meats. Once tested, never forgotten.
THE SAUCE OF SAUCES.
NO EQUAL FOR ZEST AND PIQUANCY.
BUY OF YOUR GROCER. TAKE NO OTHER.
THE H. READ CO. (LIMITED)
[illegible] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLEASURE BOATS
AND
CANOES.
Oars, rowlocks, paddles, [illegible] sails, blocks, cleats, anchors, [illegible]
$30 A BOAT FOR —TO— 100
THE PLEASURE BOAT OF AMERICA.
DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE [illegible]
stamp for it.
J. H. RUSHTON, Canton, N. Y.
N. Y. CITY SALESROOM,
H. C. SQUIRES, 178 BROADWAY.

"STANDARD"
Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine!
"THE STANDARD"
Buy the Best!
Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
FOR SALE BY
Agents Wanted in this Section

OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE
SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE
WILLIS & CO., PHILA. PA.
FITS CURED.
[illegible] Phila. Pa.



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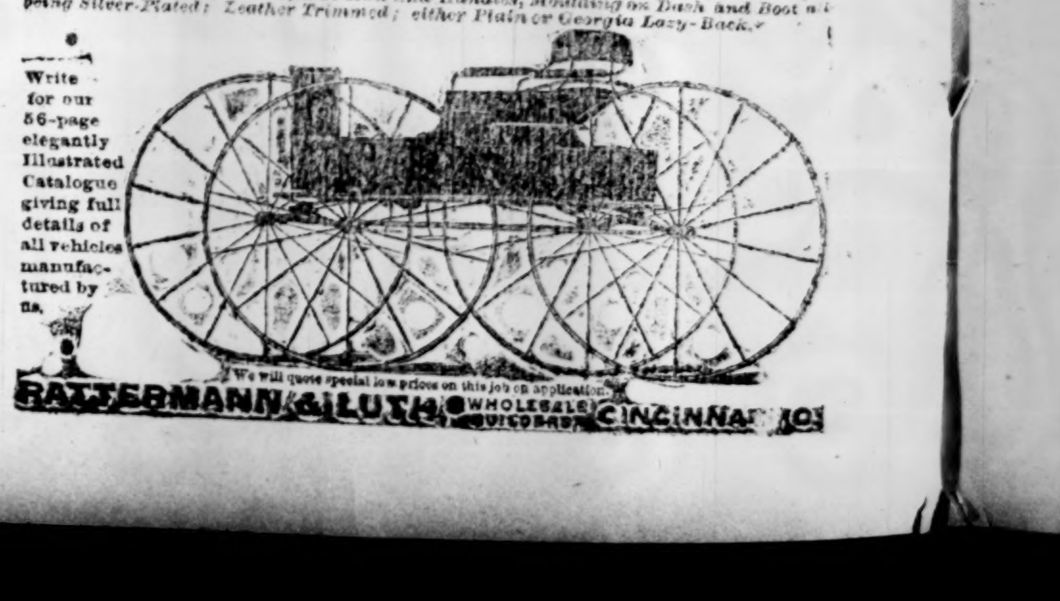
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for
PATENTS.
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Only $20.
High Arm $25.00
FAVORITE SINGER.
Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.
209 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
We Pay Freight.

THREE POINTS
Pozzoni's
COMPLEXION
POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1, 2, 3.
THREE White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists Fancy Stores. TINTS



THREE QUARTER OPEN BUGGY
Body on Thomas Coil Springs, the best coil Spring in the world, also hung on Brewster or Elliptic Springs.
Finely Finished; Panels, Seat-Rest and Handles, Moulding on Dash and Boot with being Silver-Plated; Leather Trimmed; either Plain or Georgia Lazy-Back.
Write for our 56-page elegantly Illustrated Catalogue giving full details of all vehicles manufactured by us.
We will quote special low prices on this job on application.
RATTERMANN & LUTH, WHOLESALE, CINCINNATI, O.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Persions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor

Colored. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jacob Salomonsky N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1203—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary, C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; F. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman, Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Thomas Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff Thos. P. Wilcox, Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, S. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. C. Pool.
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a specialty. Office in Carolinian Building.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
T. OSENTON, MANAGER.
Corner Main and Road Sts.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms. Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests. Tables well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

Nag's Head Hotel.

This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests on the

20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1891,

and will continue open during the season, under the management of the undersigned. The hotel and surrounding have been recently greatly improved. Arrangements have been made for bountiful supplies of filtered and juniper water for drinking. A tramway is being erected from Sound to Ocean, and there will be bathing accommodations in both Sound and Sea. A comfortable Steamer will make

Daily Trips

from and after July 1st to and from Elizabeth City, connecting twice daily with regular trains going North and South.

TERMS OF BOARD:
$2 per day: $10 per week; $35 to $50 per month, according to the number of persons occupying a room.
For special terms apply to
J. M. WHEDBEE,
Manager.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, August 26, 1891.

The hottest August on record.

But it has greatly helped the cotton.

Boatmen are complaining of the condition of the draw bridge over Newbegun Creek.

With no disastrious storm, the corn crop in this section will be a more than average one.

Mr. A. C. Booth has been appointed Postmaster at Harrellsville and taken charge of the office.

There was a largely attended Sunday School celebration and Picnic at Cartwright's School House on Thursday.

Mr. Charles R. Nash, Postmaster at Camden C. H., died on Saturday. He had been in feeble health for several yeaes.

There was a large Alliance picnic at New Hope on Friday. A reporter who mingled with the crowd says the leaders favor a "third party."

The Democratic ring politicians are in a quandery. The refusal of the rank and file to be longer led by the nose is causing uneasiness and alarm.

Any special information in relation to the Elizabeth City Fair will be promptly given on application in person or by letter to W. G. Underwood, Secretary.

With almost every mail come letters of inquiry about the Elizabeth City Fair. The indications warrant the belief that it will be the largest and best ever held.

The CAROLINIAN's advice to those who have land adapted for wheat, is to sow more or less this fall. Prices the coming year for breadstuffs are going to be good.

A correspondent from Harrellsville states that the farmers of Hertford county now think there will be the largest crop of corn, cotton and peanuts made in that county than ever before.

No martyrs dancing on a hot gridiron ever went through more various contortions than do some of the Democratic "organs" in trying to shift their position from week to week to suit the condition of things in State politics. Sad is the fate of the editor that always tries to whistle the popular air.

The number of visitors at Nags Head has increased and there is more of life and gaiety. The fishing is fine and the bathing refreshingly delightful. One of the "belles," who is there indulging in the pleasant and health-invigorating exercise, is thus described:

With charming smiles on her rosy lips
She plunges into the wavelets white,
And the people who watch her taking her dips
Declare that her costume's "out of sight"

While a number of young ladies and gentlemen were out bathing in the surf at Nags Head last Wednesday, it was discovered that two of the former, Miss Kate Albertson, of Elizabeth City, and Miss Madie Badham, of Edenton, had gone out too far and were in imminent danger. A couple of the gentlemen at once went to their rescue and by their coolness and courage succeeded in bringing them, in an unconscious condition, to shore. They soon recovered and are all right again. Surf bathers should never venture out too far.

No intelligent stranger, it matters not from where he comes, is otherwise than favorably impressed on visiting Elizabeth City. First its location, and then its manufacturing facilities and business possibilities give assurance of healthful growth and permanent prosperity. Said one who has been recently here, "I have been all over your town and I very much like what I have seen. Evidences of improvement and development are strikingly manifest. And as you have no near rival you are bound to become a populous and prosperous city." The CAROLINIAN has always believed in Elizabeth City and has loyally stood by her, and its faith is being justified in the auspicious changes that have been gradually and are now rapidly taking place.

The man who will so far forget himself as to circulate evil stories about a woman is little better than a dog. Indeed, on second thought, he is not half so good. He is more of a brute than a dog and something more of a man than a vampire, But he clearly belongs to the reptilia. He should take his place among those creatures that are not permitted to walk upright in the image of their Maker, but crawl about on all fours. It is bad enough for a woman to blacken the character of another woman; but for a man to be an aider and abettor of so dastardly, so villianous and so degrading an act—but, honestly, is there a real man who would do it? Are there not reptiles who have the resemblance of a man and who are betailored until they pass in the world as men?

The man who ought to listen and learn usually does most of the talking.

The weather prophets predicted several days of rain this week and we have been having it.

—California canned goods in large variety at Robinson & Co.

Never believe all that you hear; for he who believes all that he hears often believes more than he hears.

—THE BARGAIN COUNTER at Fowler & Co's is next the office. Be sure to look it over.

Before commencing a piece of work a few moments of reflection may save a large amount of time in doing it.

—Those "Blazer Jackets" at Fowler & Co's are small in size and smaller in price. No good for 160 lbs. of sweetness.

Do not complain about "hard times" when you can afford money for tobacco, beer and whiskey.

—We are imitated by competitors to everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

One who has tried it advises trying the mixing of lemon and vanilla flavor when tired of them, To a teaspoonful of lemon extract add one-third of a teaspoonful of vanilla and he says you will think you have discovered a new flavor.

—THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

It is always gratifying to us to know that our patrons receive the full value of their money, Advertising is an investment and we want all investors in our advertising columns to realize something on the money thus expended.

—Fowler & Co are closing out some lines of seasonable goods at cut prices—can't be appreciated until seen.

In reply to "Turfman," the CAROLINIAN will state that the fastest mile heat on record was made by Maud S. at Cleveland, in 1885, being 2:08¾. The next fastest was made by Jay-Eye-See at Narragansett in 1884, being 2:10.

—Fowler and Co are clearing out their remnants at prices that "talk loud."

One of the mistakes of farmers has been that they have allowed other people to do their thinking for them. If farmers will ever gain or maintain the position which rightly belongs to them they must do their own thinking, for ready made opinions like ready made garments are generally misfits.

—The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and heaviest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

LOCAL MENTION

It has been hot enough, hasn't it?—Those Concord and Deleware grapes laid on the editor's table by Mr. Geo. D. Pool were very fine.—The steamer "N. L. Wagner," that was on Pailin's ways for repairs, has been launched.—The Colored Corner Stone Baptist Church Sunday School held a picnic at the Park on Wednesday.—Mr. E. T. Gresham and Miss Annie Tyrse, both of Norfolk, came out on Thursday and were married by Rev. L. L. Williams.—Mr. Reuben W. Berry and wife who have been spending a few weeks at Manteo and Nags Head, have returned.—Little Tommie, an eight-year old son of Mr. John E. Goodwin, residing on Dry Point, was drowned in the river near Fowler's Net and Twine Factory on Thursday. He and a thirteen-year old brother were in a small boat and in attempting to put up the sail he was struck by the boom and knocked overboard. The elder brother came very near being drowned also in attempting to save him. The body was recovered and the funeral took place on Friday—Miss Annie Spence has been visiting her sister Mrs. Keeter at Berklay.—One of the most charming entertainments of the summer was the Lawn Party given by Mr. Phil. N. Sanderson to a large number of young people on Wednesday night. The spacious grounds were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, hammocks were up, delicious creams, ices and cakes served, the night was perfect and every fleeting moment was thoroughly enjoyed.—A party of young yeople, consisting of seven couples, picnicked at the Park on Thursday evening.—The following sounded funny no doubt but evidently it wasn't as she meant it:

"Where's that black cloud going to?"
Asked the boy of his grandma dear;
And the old lady said, as she shook her head,
"It's going to thunder, I fear."

—Remorse of conscience doesn't begin to gall some sinners real hard until they are found out.—Rev. Dr. Yost, who with his estimable wife and charming daughter were visiting the family of Mr. R. O. Preyer, have returned to their home at Cleveland, O. Those who made their acquaintance will be glad to know that they expect to spend a part of the coming winter here.—R. Etheridge, the popular and efficient Keeper of Pea Island Life Saving Station, paid the CAROLINIAN his annual visit on Thursday. He has been in the service ever since 1880 and his record is one of which he may feel proud.—Our young man says that making love is a game two can play at, but when there are three it is work.—The trouble with the "crank" is that he will turn only one way.—Some of the flower yards are really lovely now. To the admirers of those most beautiful of Natures products their voiceless lips are living preachers,

"Teaching us by most persuasive sermons
How akin they are to human things."

—Mr. P. N. Sanderson left on Thursday on a visit to Richmond.—W. Lynch esq, of Lilly, called on Friday. He was on his return from a business trip to Pamlico. He reports quite an interest in the Elizabeth City Fair over in that section.—The carpenters are now putting the roof on the new Bank building.—Melons of all kinds are plentiful, fairly good and cheap.—To one who will understand it: You cannot use the CAROLINIAN as a monkey-wrench to tighten the nuts on the screw you wish to put on.—Wash, bathe and keep clean, for

"The man who is clean from his scalp to his toes
It most always jolly wherever he goes,
To be cleanly without leads to pureness within,
Where lurk germs the vilest of terrible sin.

—A good many so-called "swells" have nothing about them to merit that title but their heads.—Mr. W. G. Underwood has returned from his visit North. He reports a delightful time.—The mercantile firm of Brothers & Love has been dissolved. Mr. Geo. W. Brothers, the senior partner, will continue at the old stand on Northeast corner of Main and Poindexter streets.—A certain good Deacon gives it as his opinion that it must puzzle the angels to understand what some men mean by their talk in prayer meeting when they see how little cash they take to church with them on Sunday.—The price of real estate in Elizabeth City is still on the advance.—The local circulation of the CAROLINIAN is still growing. The people appreciate a live and newsy paper.—

It is the truth, and it makes right good rhyme,
To say the town is growing all the time,

—T. Selby Harney, who for several weeks has been quite ill, is now on the way to recovery.—Mr. Meyer Sams of New York and Misses Gussie Levy and Fannie Tischler of Portsmouth are visiting friends in the city.—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Shipp and Mrs. T. R. Mann, who have been visiting in Currituck, have returned.—Rev. E. M. Jordan, the pastor, being absent on his vacation, there were no services at the Methodist Church on Sunday.—Maj. John W. Green, of Alexandria, who has been visiting his daughter Mrs. Rev. L. L. Williams, has gone back home.—Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Sheep gave a delightful entertainment at their residence on Road street one night last week.—Rev. L. L. Williams attended the Eastern Convocation at Williamston last week.—Rev. Mr. Thomas being out of the city the pulpit of the Baptist Church was occupied Sunday morning and night by Mr. Paul Spence. Both sermons were good, especially the one at night. Mr. Spence is a native of this county, a student of Wake Forest College, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and is sure to make his mark.—We had pleasant calls this week from Captain's D. M. Pugh and E. O. Hooper, Keepers of Gull Shoal and Little Kennekeet Life Saving Stations. Their standing in the service is deservedly high.—Improvements on the floor, seats, etc, of the Methodist Church are in progress. Until completed the services will be conducted in the Annex.—The handsome residence of Mr. R. C. Preyer, on Riverside, is now ready for occupancy.—Yesterday about sixty of the Life Saving Surfmen were here and underwent the annual medical examination by Dr. J. E. Wood.—Miss Gertie Bland is visiting friends in Portsmouth, Va.—Mr. G. S. Bell, Chief of the Fire Company, has left to attend the State Association at Durham.—A number of colored people left on the "Neuse" last evening to attend the Colored Fair at Newberne.—Mrs. G. S. Bell and Mrs. Dr. McMullan are visiting friends at Hertford

LIFE AT THE SEASIDE.—The beach at Atlantic City and some characteristic bits of life at Coney Island are portrayed in this week's issue of *Frank Leslie's Weekly.* There is also a beautiful picture by Miss G. A. Davis of the rocks on the New England coast well worthy of framing. The art of making great guns; the Chicago Exposition; an old house at Guilford, Conn., built in 1639, and amateur photographs make subjects for other illustrations There is also a picture of the late James Russell Lowell. The chief editorial is an interesting article on the "Causes of Russia's Persecution of the Jews." Price, ten cents. Get it of your newsdealer.

The rush for the payment of the refunded direct tax does not abate in the least. The Governor's warrants are already out for over 390,000, and are in circulation all over the State. The smallest warrants yet made out are four and eight cents respectively.

My wife cured of malaria by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. N. Thompson, Pastor M. E. Church, Leigh Ga.

The Raleigh News & Observer is pouring hot shot into Colonel L. L. Polk, the Alliance leader. Charges are made that Polk was guilty of cowardice during the war—at Gettysburg and at Winchester, it is alleged.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The editor of the North Carolina Teacher, Col. E. G. Harrell, is arranging to carry a party of 30 teachers on a two weeks charming trip to Cuba during the Christmas holidays. The entire expense of the tour is not to be over $75, which will include transportation, board and sight-seeing, and all necessary expenses. A week will be spent in Havana, and four days will be given to trips into the mountains of Cuba.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Gov. Holt will move into the Executive Mansion on the first of September.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Y. M. C. A.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 3 P. M.

To explain my method of teaching

German

without the use of text-books and also to show all about Short-hand, I shall give a talk to LADIES at the above place. Gentlemen are cordially invited to attend. Classes for young men are now being formed.

Respectfully,
W. BOETTCHER.
Late of the Norfolk Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy,
FOR BOTH SEXES

Prepares for business or college. Special course for Teachers. Unexcelled advantages in Music.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN EASTERN CAROLINA.

A full corps of teachers and a large, commodious building.

Board and tuition for term of 38 weeks cost from $115 to $125. Music and Art extra.

The Fall session opens Monday, September 21st, 1891.

Send for Catalogue. Address
S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRED DAVIS,
DEALER IN COAL,

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Rupture Cured !

I am sole Agent for the State of North Carolina for the sale of a Remedy which will absolutely cure Rupture. I have cured cases of long standing, and some which physicians said could not be without a surgical operation.

Price, $5 Per Box.

One box will cure 50 per cent. of all cases when the directions are strictly followed.

Address
S. W. Woodley
P. O. Box 45, CRESWELL, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Next Term Begins Sept. 3, Entrance Examinations Sept. 2.

Tuition $30 per term. Needy young men of talent and character will be aided with scholarships and loans. Besides the General Courses of Study, which offer a wide range of elective studies, there are courses in Law, Medicine and Engineering. For catalogue, &c, address the President,

Geo. T. Winston,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, connecting, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at [illegible] A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at [illegible] P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] connecting with steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer [illegible] for [illegible] South Creek, &c.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer [illegible] leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] P. M., for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c. and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, General Manager
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendent.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide, secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

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20 Years Established.

G. S. PALMER,
Wholesale Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUITS AND PRODUCE:
POTATOES, MELONS, & VEGETABLES.
166 READE St., NEW YORK.

All sales remitted for promptly and direct to the Shipper. No Agents employed.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C

H. Hiltgartner Sons
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

520 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

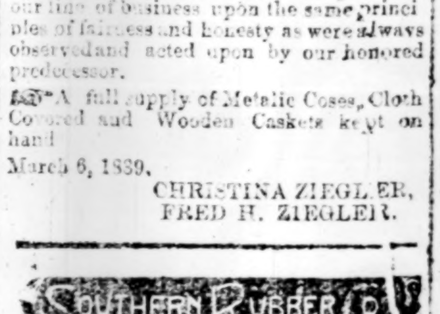
The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.



ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY,
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT
Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE A B C
OF OUR BUSINESS

Attentive to All
Below in Price.
Careful to Please.

Groceries Hardware, Stoves Crockery Tin-ware, Paints, Oil; Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement &c &c

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - *Elizabeth City, N. C.*

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" }

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for [illegible] years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, [illegible] to be [illegible] served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash [illegible], and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, [illegible], Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, [illegible], Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given.
Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

J. B. FLORA.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Largest Stock o
Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,
Are now open for your examination at
Fowler & Co's
—With prices to please both at—
Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS, &c., &c., and if you see my goods you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL,
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware. Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,

—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

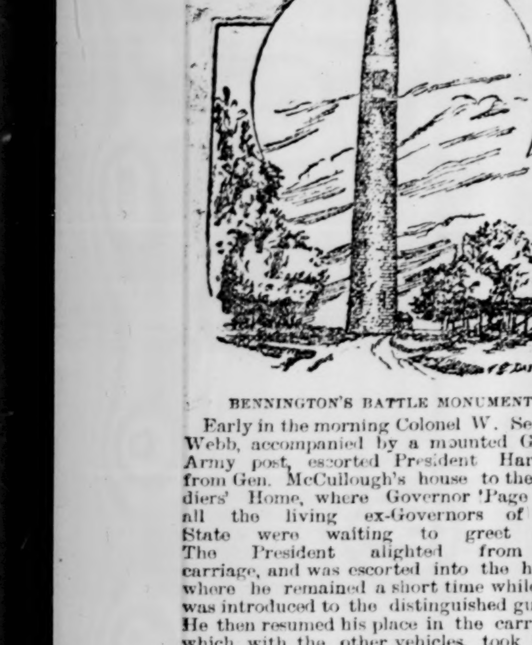
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

VERMONT'S CENTENNIAL.

Dedicating a Battle Monument at Bennington.

Many Noted People Participate in the Ceremonies.

The centennial observance of the admission of Vermont into the Union and the dedication of the battle monument, held in historic Bennington the other day, was the most notable and successful celebration that ever occurred in the Green Mountain State. The celebration was signalized by the presence at Bennington of President Harrison and members of his Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen, and the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and many prominent men from other States. There were also in attendance military and civic organizations from sister States, who came to join in this dual celebration. The day was a charming one, and many thousand visitors participated in the ceremonies and exercises of the day. The decorations were lavish in the extreme, flags and bunting being displayed on every building.



BENNINGTON'S BATTLE MONUMENT.

Early in the morning Colonel W. Seward Webb, accompanied by a mounted Grand Army post, escorted President Harrison from Gen. McCullough's house to the Soldiers' Home, where Governor Page and all the living ex-Governors of the State were waiting to greet him. The President alighted from his carriage, and was escorted into the house, where he remained a short time while he was introduced to the distinguished guests. He then resumed his place in the carriage, which, with the other vehicles, took their places in the line.

At 9 o'clock the guns of Fuller's Battery boomed the signal for the formation of divisions. The column, except carrriages, formed on the parade ground, and was slow in getting into position, so that it was 10:30 before the procession moved, with the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford in the position of honor as escort to the President, with a score of carriages following, containing the distinguished guests. The camp grounds, where the Soldiers' Home is situated and where the Vermont National Guard had been in camp for several days, was filled with people when the procession moved. The President doffed his hat in salute to every manifestation of applause, and to keep the fierce rays of the sun from his head Colonel Webb held an umbrella over him.

The column moved through North, Gage, Safford, and Main streets to the reviewing stand. Here a short halt was made. The column then passed in review before President Harrison, and continued its march through Main street and Monument avenue to the massive and lofty pillar which commemorates the battle of Bennington. Here the first division, except batteries, was massed on the west side of the monument; the second and third divisions, except carriages, on the east side. The batteries then took positions and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. Meantime the President and party, the orator of the day, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, Governor Page, and other distinguished speakers and guests, with the representatives of the press, had taken their places on the platform at the base of the monument. Around and about the open spaces were black with the multitudes gathered from many States to witness the ceremony of the dedication.

When all were in their places, and quiet had been secured, the Hon. Wheelock G. Veazay, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., advanced to the front of the platform and delivered the introductory address. The Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D.D., of Boston, editor of *Zion's Herald*, then offered prayer, and Governor C. S. Page delivered the address of welcome. Then ex-Governor B. F. Prescott, of New Hampshire, President of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, was received with enthusiasm as he stepped forward to transfer the monument, the result of the association's many years of effort, to the care and keeping of the State. Governor Page accepted the noble offering in a brief speech. Music followed, and the President of the day, General Veazay, came forward leading the orator of the day, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps. A roar of applause greeted their appearance, and when the last murmur had died away Mr. Phelps delivered a long oration.

At the conclusion of Mr. Phelps's oration, President of the Day Veazey introduced President Harrison, who arose amid prolonged cheers and made a brief address.

It was late in the afternoon when the President finished, and the literary exercises, long to be remembered in the annals of the Green Mountain State, were brought to a close with music and the benediction. The divisions then re-formed in proper order, with the carriages of each division in its rear, and marched through Monument avenue, Main and North streets, to Camp Vermont, where the troops and other organizations were dismissed. The escorts and carriages proceeded to the large tent near the Soldiers' Home, where the banquet was served, over 3000 people sitting down to the table.

At the banquet in the afternoon in the large tent on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home more than 3500 persons sat at the tables, and 2000 more stood in the aisles Speeches were made by President Harrison, Governor Russell, of Massachusetts; Governor Tuttle, of New Hampshire; General O. O. Howard, General Russel A. Alger, Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, General Alex. H. Webb, of New York; ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, and others.

A fine display of fireworks, witnessed by great crowds of people, was given on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home in the evening. A notable feature of the display was a grand historical pageant of fire pictures representing heroic scenes in Vermont's past history.

After leaving the banquet the President was driven to the home of General McCullough, in North Bennington, where he was entertained at dinner. He spent the night there, and left at 9 A. M. the next day for Mount McGregor.

Description of the Monument.

The Bennington Battle Monument stands on a commanding site 283 feet above the Walloomsac River. This river flows through the village of Bennington. The foundation of the monument is the solid rock of the mountain, on the top of which was the Bennington of the Revolution. The structure is an obelisk built of solid stone and faced with Sandy Hill dolomite. The height from the base to the top of the capstone, is 301 feet ten and a half inches. The monument at the base is thirty-seven feet four inches by thirty-seven feet four inches, running to a point at the top. The walls are thick at the base, but decrease gradually to a thickness of two feet at the apex. The outside stone is inlaid with "stretchers and headers." The inside walls rise to the height of two hundred feet, after which the stones extend through the wall. Inside the walls are left in the rough rock; outside the stone is rough finished, and at the right angle corners with the shaft and also at the windows and other openings the stone is finished in quarter-inch draft lines of arris. This gives the structure a finished and artistic appearance. The lookout room is 188 feet above the foundation, and is reached by an iron staircase. This room is marked on the outside by two entablatures encircling the monument. From this lookout the battlefield is plainly visible seven miles away. The first room in the monument contains four tablets three of them inscribed respectively to the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The fourth is blank. The outlook room contains four historic granite tablets, placed there by the Vermont Historical Society, the Masonic Fraternity, which laid the corner stone in 1887, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

A TREE near Manistee, Mich., thirty-six feet in circumference, twelve feet in diameter and 175 feet high, will be blasted with dynamite, as there is no saw that will cut it and no mill that can cut it into boards.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE price of rye has advanced heavily in the New York Produce Exchange.

EIGHTEEN persons were hurt, several seriously, by a collision between an express and freight train at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

MANY notable people attended the funeral of James Russell Lowell at Harvard College, Boston. The city bells were tolled as the body was borne to Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

THE Centennial of Vermont's admission to the Union was celebrated by the dedication of the monument in commemoration of the revolutionary battle of Bennington. The city of that name was a complete mass of bunting and flags, and President Harrison and many other prominent people took part in the exercises.

WHEAT jumped up thirteen cents a bushel in two days in the New York market, causing great excitement on the Produce Exchange.

MR. J. BRIGGS, a farmer at Danbury, Conn., was riding upon a mowing-machine, when one wheel of the machine struck a stone and he was thrown off. The horses ran away and he was drawn into the knives and fatally mutilated, both arms being cut off below the elbow.

LEONARD WEAVER, forty-two years old, and John Shuster, thirty-seven years old, were drowned in a deep cess-pool at Pittsburg.

THE upward turn in the price of wheat on the New York Produce Exchange was followed by quite a fall in quotations. More than 21,000,000 bushels were bought and sold in one day.

JESSE POMEROY, the notorious boy murderer, was discovered at work on the bars of his cell with a case knife which had been notched so as to make a very good saw. Pomeroy is serving a solitary life sentence in Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on his way from Cape May to attend the centennial exercises at Bennington, Vt., made short addresses at Kingston, Newburg, and Albany, N. Y.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, ex-Assistant Cashier of the broken Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, found guilty of conspiracy and making false entries, has been sent to prison for seven years.

South and West.

MISS CLYDE RAGLAND, daughter of Squire J. P. Ragland, a wealthy farmer of Louisville, Ky., was thrown from a horse, and, her feet catching in the stirrup, she was kicked to death.

Two men were instantly killed, a third was fatally injured and two others were badly hurt by an explosion in a powder factory at Kellogg, W. Va.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. GAMBLE, of South Dakota, is dead. He was born in Alabama, N. Y., in 1846.

THE price of December wheat rose eight cents a bushel, amid much excitement, on the Chicago Board of Trade. Rye also advanced eight cents and corn three cents a bushel.

J. L. BAY has been arrested at Little Rock, Ark., on a warrant sworn out by State Treasurer Morrill, charging him with the larceny of $100,000 State scrip.

MANY cattle were killed during a heavy storm in the vicinity of Sumner, Ill.

AFTER the recent rise in the price of grain in the Chicago markets there came a big break, and the gain was more than lost.

WHILE bathing in the Red River near Grand Forks, N. D., the Rev. William T. Currie, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Miss Ruth Currie, his daughter, aged thirteen, and Mrs. Dora Van Kirk, were all drowned.

MICHAEL AHERN, of Murray, Iowa, shot his fourteen-year-old daughter for interfering in a quarrel between father and mother.

FARMERS have established a shot-gun quarantine over the "Blue Bottoms" District, near Independence, Mo., where there are twenty-five cases of smallpox.

A FIRE at Waco, Texas, destroyed a dry-goods and a house furnishing establishment, causing a total loss of $250,000.

THREE young lady artists were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati.

Washington.

THE President has appointed Charles W. Erdman, of Louisville, as Consul to Colon.

DR. ROLAND H. FALKNER, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been asked by the Senate Committee on Finance to assume the direction of its coming important investigation into the effect of the McKinley tariff upon wages and the cost of living.

ABOUT 600 clerks have been dismissed from the Census Office.

COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT, of the Civil Service Commission, after investigating the charge that the provisions of the Civil Service law relating to political assessments were being violated by persons in the official service of the United States at Baltimore, and that the influence of Federal officers in that city was also being unlawfully used to control a primary election, declares the charge sustained and recommends that twenty-five Governmental employes whom he names be dismissed the service.

THE War Department has determined to appoint a Board of army officers to select a site for the western terminus of the Hennepin Canal. General Pope will be Chairman.

WILLIAM O. THOMAS, of Tennessee, has been appointed United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

Foreign.

THE Moscow police have received secret orders which mean the expulsion of every Jew from the district within two months.

HEAVY rains have caused the overflow of rivers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, England, closing all the factories and suspending railroad communication.

DOOROWSKY, the explorer, has telegraphed from De Brazzaville, West Africa, that the French expedition to Lake Tobad under Paul Crawfel is a failure.

MEMBERS of the Haytien Cabinet resigned after they had been censured for corruption and incapacity by the Chamber of Deputies.

TEN THOUSAND miners in Welsh tin and iron mines went on strike.

SERVICES were held in Westminster Abbey by Canon Farrar in memory of James Russell Lowell.

THE International Socialist Workmen's Congress was opened in Brussels.

THE Central American Republics are taking much interest in the Chicago Fair.

EIGHTY Haytians were drowned by the fall of the St. Marc stone bridge near Port au Prince.

PRESIDENT BALMACEDA, of Chili, has issued a proclamation calling for an increase in the army to 60,000 men.

AT a German Cabinet Council it was resolved not to reduce the duties on corn.

THE British Bank of Australia, at Melbourne, has suspended with liabilities of $800,000.

HAILSTORMS in the Mosel and Sarre Valleys of Germany have caused damage to the crops to the extent of $250,000.

OWING to the alarming extent to which the midland provinces of Italy are being depopulated by emigration, the Italian Minister of the Interior will introduce a bill in the Chambers at the next session restricting emigration.

BLOODY WORK IN CHILI.

Hundreds of People Killed in Pisagua—The Governor's Fate.

James Knox, a native of Chili, whose father was English, has just reached San Francisco from Pisagua, Chili. He had been working for years on the nitrate docks at that place, but recently was discharged with 5000 other men, mostly miners. He was an eye-witness to the capture of the city by Balmaceda's troops and the ferocious punishment inflicted on all who opposed the Dictator. Governor Valenzula, who had been driven from the city by the insurgents, returned with Balmaceda's soldiers and wreaked his vengence on those who had conspired against him. Executions became so common that they excited no notice. Although people were starving in the streets, none dared complain of the Governor's action in locking up grain. Twenty miners came in one day from the mountains, and when they failed to get supplies attacked the Governor's house with cobblestones. He ordered the troops to fire on the mob, and twenty-five persons, mostly women and children, were killed.

Finally the city was bombarded by the insurgents. Out of 300 troops only twenty were alive when the firing ceased, and the losses among the inhabitants were terrible. The cruel Valenzula was made a prisoner and taken on board a war vessel which steamed out of the harbor. When it returned the Governor was missing, but it was reported that he had been cast overboard as food for the sharks.

THE Salvation Army of Seattle has been made the beneficiary of the will of J. W. Munson, an eccentric old philanthropist, who died on May 9, at Honolulu, and was buried by the Grand Army post at that place. Munson attended the meetings of the salvationists nearly four years. He leaves $50,000 to the Salvation Army of that place.

DROPPED TO DEATH.

Two Aeronauts Make Their Last Ascent in Balloons.

A Man Drowned and a Woman Falls 500 Feet.

Prince De Ive, otherwise known as James Buckingham, made a balloon ascent from Lake View Point, on Onondaga Lake, N. Y., a few days since. De Ive was to drop from a parachute into the water after performing some feats while hanging to the parachute ring.

The ascent was made in the afternoon, and was the first of a proposed series to take place during the week. The others will not be made, for De Ive fell to his death. He was drowned, and his body has not yet been recovered from the forty-foot deep water in which it went down.

Special trains carried crowds to the place of the ascension and three lines of boats carried other throngs thither until 7000 people had assembled about Lake View Point. De Ive made the ascent in his balloon just before sunset, as he has made hundreds of other ascents.

His habit is to go about 1000 feet into the air in the balloon, and then jump with the parachute, to which he clings until within 200 or 300 feet of the ground, when he drops. The parachute as a rule floats away some distance in the breeze, landing where it will do no harm.

The fatal ascent was made with the usual features, and the thousands of people on the lake shore craned their necks, watching the rising balloon and then the falling parachute. When Buckingham let go the ring to which he had been clinging the excitement of the onlookers reached its height. Buckingham dropped into the water about fifty feet off shore, and where the depth is about forty feet.

The parachute dropped directly after him in the same line, and just as Buckingham came to the surface the heavy metal ring of the parachute fell over his shoulders and carried his head down into the water, while his legs were kicking above the surface.

Not fifty feet from him was a boat with two hundred passengers, and the accounts say that not one of them made a move to help the drowning man.

He sank soon after the parachute had fallen on him and never came to the surface again.

A Woman's Frightful Fall.

One of the attractions at Coney Island, a Cincinnati resort, was a baloon ascension by Miss Annie Harkess, whose home is in Terra Haute, Ind. The young woman had acquired some distinction as an areonaut and had made a number of daring parachute descents from the balloons. A large crowd of pleasure seekers thronged the grounds to witness the ascension. At the appointed time the young woman came forward and stepped into the car. The ropes were loosened at once and the balloon rose rapidly. At an elevation of about 500 feet the parachute was let go. The parachute slowly began to unfold. Suddenly there was a dreadful hush, like the silence of death. The parachute had closed, and with its human burden was falling with frightful velocity. The young woman was dashed to death, falling upon the turnpike.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN.

Conditions Which Promise to Enrich the American Farmer.

If the American farmer knows how to seize the opportunity, says a cable dispatch from Paris to the New York *Herald*, his money bags will this year be filled to bursting. Rarely has an opportunity more golden been within his grasp than is held forth by the condition of the crops in Europe. This was the impression received by a *Herald* correspondent from a conversation with United States Senator William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, who has during an extended tour in Europe collected valuable information from strictly reliable sources regarding the condition of the crops.

Senator Washburn said the prospect was there would this year be a surplus of two million bushels of wheat in the States. To all appearances Europe would want every grain of it. After a trip to the North Cape, I went from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, through Russia to Moscow, with the view of ascertaining by personal observation and inquiry the real condition of the crops of wheat, rye and small grain in Russia. They are, if not absolutely a failure, the very next thing to it; in fact, they are so short the Government has been obliged to take steps to prevent exportation.

"That this is a grave condition of things is evident from the fact that the Muscovite is not in the habit of doing anything until the trouble is right on him. The ukase just published forbidding the exportation of rye is a mere measure for self-protection, even of self-preservation. There is absolutely no ground for the statement made by the Berlin press that hostility to Germany was the raison d'etre of the ukase.

"Owing to the ukase great anxiety prevails in Norway and Sweden, which depend for their bread upon the rye from Russia. Norway and Sweden will have to import wheat from the States. From Russia I went to Buda-Pesth, which is the largest milling centre in the world after Minneapolis, then to Vienna. All the authorities I consulted were unanimous in estimating the crops of Austria-Hungary at thirty per cent. less this year than last. In Germany the shortage is less; it probably will not exceed 15 per cent. With respect to France I have not yet been able to obtain reliable official information, but I understand it will be safe to say that this country will have to import about half its consumption.

"I don't think the short crops of Europe will result in any great 'corner' in the States, but I believe it will create a tendency among farmers to hold their crops. To my mind it will not be possible to organize such a general plan of campaign as was suggested in the wheat circulars sent out by the Farmers' Alliance people, but the effect of those circulars will undoubtedly be to teach growers not to pile their wheat on the market as they have hitherto done.

"Is there any chance of a bread famine?"

"Well, the crops in the States were never so large as this year, especially in wheat, and I think we can take care of the rest of the world. Of course the rest of the world will have to pay for it."

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has 500,000 factory hands.

COPENHAGEN has 15,000 union men.

SPAIN polled 250,000 votes for labor candidates.

THE Journeymen Tailors' Union has 11,000 members.

NEW YORK railroaders have a building and loan association.

SIXTEEN labor papers have been excluded from the German mails.

THE first trades union of women in Belgium is an organization of women tobacco workers in Antwerp.

TEN THOUSAND men are employed repairing the Chinese palace. The carvers struck and got $5 a day and three meals.

ENGLAND'S representatives in the Labor Congress at Brussels will be trade unionists, and will form about one-third of the Congress.

IN many of the agricultural districts of the United States it is difficult to get first class help, although the wages range from $18 to $40 a month.

STATISTICS show that for unskilled labor women are paid at least one-third less than men for the same work. For skilled labor they are paid much more than men.

WOMEN in Australia, according to evidence given before the Workshops and Factories Commission, are generally paid at least one-third less than men for the same work.

THREE years ago Austria had 103 labor organizations with 12,000 members, and eleven labor papers with 15,400 subscribers; it has now 209 labor organizations with 47,000 members, and forty-one labor papers with 127,850 subscribers.

THE four children of Jean Culina, who was sent to prison for six years for alleged instigation to riot at Fourmies, France, on May 1, have been adopted by the National Executive Committee of the French Labor party. They will be cared for and educated at the expense of the organization.

ABOUT thirty local and central labor unions were represented at the recent convention of the Massachusetts State Labor Federation. During the past year three unions were disbanded, while twelve have been organized. The Legislative Committee reported that several bills proposed by them had been adopted by the Legislature, among which the abolition of the fine system, amendments to the Weekly Payment act, nine hours for county employes, restricting child work, regulating the sweating system, raising school age to fifteen, appointing women factory inspectors, and tenement house statistics.

LATER NEWS.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Convention at Harrisburg nominated General David M. Gregg for Auditor General, and Captain John W. Morrison for Treasurer.

THE steamship Teutonic, of the White Star line, arrived at New York from Queenstown, having made the voyage in five days, sixteen hours and thirty-two minutes, breaking the record held by the Majestic since August 5.

THE fortieth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has been held in Washington.

MARTINIQUE, in the West Indies group, has been devastated by a hurricane. Every vessel in the harbor at Fort de France was destroyed. Many lives were lost.

TEN men were killed and forty injured by the fall of a scaffold at Nordenhamm, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

TEN thousand well armed Chilian insurgents are to leave Caldera in transports and war ships to land at San Antonio Bay or engage the forts at Valparaiso.

MARCIANO MEDINA, a peon of the village of Lomos de Zamora in Colombia, has been arrested for killing ten of his children and three grandchildren. The old man's confession tells with great detail the various ways in which he murdered each one of the thirteen infants from 1859 to 1891. He killed them all when they were less than five months old.

FLAMES in a lumber yard and a manufacturing establishment in New York caused a loss of $200,000.

FRANK C. ALMY, the farm hand who slew his employer's daughter, Miss Christie Warden, at Hanover, N. H., a few weeks ago, was discovered in Mr. Warden's barn and captured after a desperate resistance, during which he wounded one man and was shot twice himself.

AFTER the centennial exercises at Bennington, President Harrison proceeded to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., where a dinner in his honor was given by ex-Senator Arkell. The President also visited the cottage occupied at Mt. McGregor by General Grant during his last illness. From Mt. McGregor the President went to Saratoga.

ONE HUNDRED pieces of skin have been grafted on the body of William Shaw, who was scalded at the Standard Oil Refinery in Lima, Ohio, on July 4.

MRS. DICKINSON, unable to obtain a divorce from her husband, drowned herself and her fourteen-year-old daughter in a lake near New Auburn, Minn.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked near Cleveland station in Mississippi by running over a bull. A brakeman and two tramps who were stealing a ride were killed, and fifteen cars were derailed.

The amount of four and a half per cent. bonds continued at two per cent. to recent date aggregates $19,881,950.

THOMAS EDDINGTON & CO., iron founders of Glasgow, have failed for $250,000.

BARON ZEDLITZ-NEUKIRCH, a young student at Leipsic, shot and killed a young woman named Meissner, and then committed suicide.

CANADA will have 33,000,000 bushels of wheat for export this year, of which 25,000,000 bushels will be hard wheat from Manitoba.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PROF. ROEHRIG, of Palo Alto University, speaks thirty languages.

VERDI, the composer, will endow with $80,000 a hospital at Milan for poor and aged artists.

DR. TALMAGE recently traveled from Dubuxue, Ia., to Sioux City, Kan., a distance of 254 miles in 254 minutes.

THE son of General Isidro Urtecho, Commander-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan army, is the only foreign cadet at West Point.

HAMILTON FISH recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday. He is one of the three surviving Secretaries of State, and is in excellent health.

M. WADDINGTON, the French Ambassador in London, receives a salary of $60,000 a year, the largest amount that is paid to any diplomatist for his services.

THE Czar is the least ostentatious of all the sovereigns of Europe in the matter of dress, but because of his great size he is always a man of distinguished appearance.

JUDGE FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, is thoroughly versed in modern Greek, reads Turkish with avidity and can converse fluently in French and Italian.

EDISON is now at work on an electric motor to replace the ordinary locomotive. It is designed to take up electricity from a central rail and to develop at least 1000 horse-power.

THE venerable mother of the Empress of Austria and the ex-Queen of Naples, the Duchess Louise Wilhelmina, is one of the oldest royal personages in Europe. She is eighty-three, but vigorous and bright.

MRS. TOM THUMB, who is one of the most popular "freaks" in America, is paid $500 a week by her maangers. She has a handsome home in Bridgeport, Conn., and when not under an engagement lives there in luxury and ease.

NEXT to Phillips Brooks, whose gigantic size is well known, the Bishop of the Episcopal Church who possesses the greatest girth and stature is Bishop Walker, of North Dakota. He is three inches above six feet in height, stout in proportion and has a strikingly handsome face. His hair and beard are black. The Bishop is an entertaining talker and a man who shines as brightly in society as in the pulpit.

PRESIDENT GEORGE B. ROBERTS, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, began as a rodman. In time he became assistant to the President, an office in the elaborate organization of the company which generally graduates its incumbent into the Presidency itself. The present Assistant is William A. Patton, who is still a young man and has grown from years of intimate association to resemble his chief facially as well as in method.

A CORRESPONDENT who recently visited the Comte de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, depicts a touching domestic scene. In one corner by the window on a sofa, a rug over his knees, the old man, erect, bright-eyed as of yore, but pale and weary-looking. Facing him, the beautiful and devoted wife in black, and all about the room the most delightful bevy of little folks that one might wish to see. They are beautiful children, with great Spanish eyes and curly hair. De Lesseps is now eighty-seven years old.

A HURRICANE'S FURY.

Martinique, in the West Indies, Devastated—Many Lives Lost.

A hurricane has swept over Martinique, one of the French West India Islands, causing great damage and loss of life. Details show that the hurricance burst about seven o'clock in the evening, though its approach was felt some time before that hour. The hurricane then raged furiously for nearly three hours. Besides demolishing the crops, blowing down houses, etc., the hurricane destroyed the main part of the hospital at Fort de France, which building collapsed, crushing two artillerymen to death in the ruins. All the vessels at St. Pierre, when the hurricane broke upon the island, were stranded, and at least one vessel of importance and several small crafts foundered at their anchorages. The military camp at Balata was entirely destroyed; all the houses composing the encampment were unroofed, and several soldiers were severely injured by flying planks and beams.

Advices received in Paris announce that the calamity at Martinique is the most severe since the year 1817. The hurricane is said to have equalled in destructiveness the famous cyclone which swept over the island of Antigua in 1871. So far as can be learned, there have been nearly if not quite sixty deaths as a result of the hurricane's visitation; but it will be some time before the full extent of the disaster is known. At Fort de France alone there have been twelve lives lost, and in both Fort de France and St. Pierre, to say nothing of the country districts, there have been large numbers of people injured. At St. Pierre five persons are known to have been killed.

CHARLES KITTLEBERGER, of San Francisco, was laid to rest a few days since in a coffin which was given to him four years ago as a birthday present.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

A Paris Express Runs Into a Swiss Excursion Train.

Fourteen Persons Killed and Many More Injured.

The people of Switzerland have hardly recovered from the railroad scare caused by the disaster at Moenchenstein in June, by which more than 130 persons on an excursion train lost their lives and about 300 were injured, when they have been again startled by another wholesale loss of life from a railroad accident. This last disaster has occurred on the Jura-Simplon Railroad lines near the village of Zollikofen, not far from Berne, and resulted in the death of fourteen persons and the serious injury of twenty-four others. The victims were all Swiss peasants.

A special train, carrying a large number of pleasure seekers from the country, was on its way to Berne, the passengers intending to take part in the fetes in progress there and elsewhere throughout Switzerland. The train was stopped at Zollikofen in order to enable it to be shunted into a siding, so as to let the Paris express pass it. By some gross negligence, apparently, upon the part of the railroad officials, the Paris train, loaded with foreign travelers, was not warned to look out for the excursion train while passing Zollikofen, and the result was that the express dashed into the special train. Luckily, the engineer of the express had caught sight of the excursion train in time to put down the brakes, so the damage done and the loss of life were not so great as they might have been. As it was, the engine of the express almost entirely demolished the empty guards' van at the rear of the excursion train, and then crashed into the rear passenger car, wrecking it and causing considerable loss of life.

The recent holiday traffic has thrown unusually heavy burdens upon all the railroads centering in Berne. The excursion train was partly composed of baggage vans, temporarily converted into passenger carriages. The line was blocked by other excursion trains in advance, and another excursion was coupled to the Paris express. A curve in the line prevented the engineer of the express from seeing the danger ahead, but the passengers of the excursion train heard the express approaching, and many jumped out, all the occupants of the open goods wagons escaping in this way almost unhurt.

A special train carrying wrecking appliances, doctors and nurses from the hospitals, together with a detachment of engineers, was sent to the scene of the accident. Surgical operations resulting in the loss of limbs were necessary to save the lives of most of the twenty-four persons seriously injured. Thirty other passengers received more or less severe wounds or bruises. All the passengers on the Paris express escaped with only slight bruises.

The bodies of the dead were carried to the waiting-room of the railroad station at Zollikofen, and were there laid in rows while awaiting identification. Many of the dead were so terribly mutilated as to be practically beyond recognition.

The injured were attended to by the relief corps sent to the scene from Berne. Those of the injured who were in a condition to be removed have been taken to the hospitals in Berne; others are being nursed near the scene of the disaster.

WORK OF CLOUDBURSTS.

Many Persons Drowned in Austria—10,000 People Drenched in Wales.

A dispatch from Botzen, an Austrian town at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, announced the partial destruction of the village of Kollman through a cloudburst. The cloud burst over the mountains near Botzen, which is protected from inundations by a strong dyke two miles in length. The fall of water flooded the lowlands and converted a mountain stream into a torrent, which swept through the village of Kollman, carrying away men and cattle, and destroying half the houses of that place. Many persons were drowned and the Bremer railroad track was flooded.

A despatch from Swansea, Wales, brings news of the soaking, by a cloudburst, of 10,000 persons who had assembled there at the National Eisteddfod. In and about an immense pavilion, covered with canvas, an audience, estimated to have amounted to over ten thousand persons, had assembled to listen to the Eisteddfod competitions or competitions in Welsh minstrelsy. The weather, during the early part of the day, had been fine. Suddenly the wind increased in violence and a black cloud swept over the place. With a sullen report the canvas covering over the pavilion was torn asunder by the force of the wind, and almost at the same moment the huge cloud burst and deluged 10,000 people with water until they were literally soaked to the skin. A stampede followed the carrying away of the canvas roof and the drenching downpour, men, women and children running, helter-skelter, for any place of refuge available. Many were knocked down and trampled upon during this wild rush for shelter, but nobody was seriously injured.

RAIN MADE TO ORDER.

Further Experiments in Texas Prove Successful.

General Dyrenforth's rain producers, who were sent to Texas by the United States Department of Agriculture to see if they could not draw some moisture from a cloudless sky, have made some very successful experiments on the Nelson Morris ranch, about twenty-five miles northwest of Midland. They sent off a large balloon filled with hydrogen gas, and when it was at an altitude of one and one-quarter miles they exploded it by an electric wire. A few minutes afterward they exploded a great quantity of rendrock powder over about two miles of ground, and also a quantity of dynamite attached to the tails of kites flying 1000 feet high. The result was that it began to rain immediately, and at every explosion the rainfall perceptibly increased. It continued raining for over four hours.

Next day they exploded some more kites and powder and brought on another shower. People from all over the Western country gathered to see the rain made to order, and the farmers took a tremendous interest in the work of the expedition.

THE largest locomotive in the United States has just been turned out at the Schenectady Locomotive Works of the Michigan Central. It is a compound and a ten-wheeler. The drivers are six feet two inches in diameter. It weighs sixty-four tons.

THE MARKETS.

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NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	6 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 00	@	6 25
Sheep	4 00	@	4 75
Lambs	4 75	@	6 37½
Hogs—Live	5 70	@	5 85
Dressed	7½	@	9
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 20	@	5 50
Patents	5 50	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 11¼	@	1 12⅝
Rye—State	75	@	76
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	78	@	82
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	45
Mixed Western	33	@	37
Hay—Fair to Good	65	@	70
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	6.25	@	6.30
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	22
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	19
West. Im. Creamery	12	@	17
Factory	11	@	14½
Cheese—State Factory	6¾	@	9¼
Skims—Light	3	@	6
Western	6½	@	7½
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@	17½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 00	@	3 60
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 85
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 25	@	5 75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 80	@	5 85
Flour—Winter Patent	4 90	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 13½	@	1 14
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	72	@	72½
Oats—No. 2, White	-	@	37½
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	90
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	22	@	23
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 00	@	2 25
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	—	@	15 00
Butter—Firsts	15	@	18
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7¼
Sheep—Live weight	—	@	5
Lambs	5	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 90	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Aug	1 09½	@	1 09¾
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Aug	76	@	77
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	50
Potatoes	90	@	95
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	21
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6¼

THE NATIONAL GAME.

GRIFFIN, of Brooklyn, leads the League in sacrifice hits.

IN Cincinnati they consider Dickey Johnson the king of outfielders.

BOTH of the Boston clubs are ahead of their expenses so far this season.

LONG JOHN EWING, of the New Yorks, has pitched three complete shutouts this season.

THERE are four players in the Chicago Club who have made one hundred hits this season.

IN Merritt, the Chicagos have secured another promising catcher. He is cool, plucky and reliable.

BOB BARR, the new pitcher secured by the New York Club, comes from the Buffalo Eastern League Club.

TIM KEEFE, released by the New-Yorks, has been signed to pitch for the Philadelphias the remainder of the season.

SINCE the palmy days of Ezra Sutton no man has ever thrown to first with the speed and accuracy that Nash, of Boston, has this season.

ONE of the Chicago players said that Hutchinson had held the team up this season, and that without him Anson's men would not be better than fourth.

THE Pittsburgs have been defeated sixteen times by one run, and been victorious six times. They have played seven ten-inning games this season and won only one of them.

DAHLEN has proven to be another great all-around player. He has been playing third base, left field and short stop for the Chicagos. In Boston he made some heavy hits.

IF a pitcher gives Hamilton a base on hits it is almost a certainty that he will steal second. He is the high-priced man of the Phillies, but he is a winning ball player and worth the money.

THE fight for the National League championship is the closest in the history of the game. A few days ago but four points separated the three leaders—the Chicagos, Bostons and New Yorks.

CATCHER DAILEY, of Brooklyn, has taken a wonderful up among League batters, and he is not only leading his team but he is only surpassed by Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and Tiernan, of New York.

CLEMENTS and Zimmer are running a race to see who will catch the most games this season. The Philadelphian, up to recent date, had caught in seventy-six and the Cleveland backstop in seventy-eight.

IN the League there have been eighty-two single run victories, eighteen extra inning games and thirty-three shutouts. The Association clubs have had seventy-nine single figure victories, twenty-two extra inning games and thirty-three shutouts.

JAMES WOLF, of the Louisville Club, has been given his unconditional release. He was found inefficient in batting and fielding on account of being too fat. Shelhasse, the Evansville catcher, has been signed. He caught part of last season with the Boston Brotherhood team.

THERE has been a good deal of experimenting this year among the Association teams. Baltimore, however, has tried the fewest players, having signed but fifteen. Columbus has had eighteen, St. Louis nineteen, Boston and Philadelphia twenty each, Cincinnati twenty-two, Louisville twenty-nine and Washington thirty-two.

A MOST amusing incident occurred at Ebensburg, Penn., the other day. The home team was three runs behind in the ninth. Two men struck out, three men on bases, when the ball was struck by the batter over the fence on to the road close by where Father Christy's big dog lay. The centrefielder jumped the fence and after the ball, but the dog would not let him touch it. While all this was taking place the three men on bases as well as the batter went home and won the game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	60	39	.606	Brooklyn	45	49	.479
Boston	56	39	.589	Cleveland	46	53	.465
New York	52	38	.578	Cincin'ati	39	59	.398
Philadel	50	46	.521	Pittsburg	35	61	.371

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	70	32	.686	Columbus	48	55	.466
St. Louis	67	38	.638	Milw'kee	45	57	.441
Baltimore	55	43	.561	Louisville	37	70	.346
Athletic	52	47	.525	Wash'gt'n	32	64	.333

A HORSE'S VALUE.

Farmers' Alliance People Want Axtell Taxed at $105,000.

The County Board of Terre Haute, Ind., has valued the great stallion Axtell at $500, and a committee from the Farmers' Alliance will visit Indianapolis to ask the State Board of Tax Commissioners to raise the figure. Many members of the Alliance want the horse taxed at $105,000, the amount paid for him, claiming that farm land is assessed for its full value. Others will be content with $75,000. The Alliance leaders aver that they can prove that the stallion is earning an enormous dividend yearly, and that during the last year alone the profits were nearly $50,000.

It is said that Mr. Ijams, one of the owners of the horse, has made a threat to move Axtell away from Vigo County in case a high assessment is made, and this fact, the Alliance alleges, deterred the local board from making a proper assessment.

A Big Mistake.

The moulting process is one that debilitates and prevents hens from laying. Many farmers and poultry-raisers at this season kill off their old hens, because they think they have stopped laying and are fat. This is a great mistake; the proper material should be furnished them with their food to supply the increased demand for nitrogen and phosphates. Mr. John R. Jones, of Suffield, Conn., says: "I am a breeder of Mottled Javas. I have been using Sheridan's Condition Powder for years. I find it very valuable for poultry in the moulting season; it helps the growth of feathers. I use it also for show birds." I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send further particulars to any-one free.

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Indigestion, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia
And all Stomach Troubles
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Hood's
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Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame-back, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price 35 cts. post-paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DONALD KENNEDY
Of Roxbury, Mass., says
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

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Tutt's Pills
have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural discharges, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

A Unique Clock.

One of the attractions of the beautiful Monte Pincio gardens, at Rome, is a really unique clock, which is usually an object of interest to groups of passersby, who stop to minutely inspect it. A general view and description of this curious and artistic piece of mechanism is given as follows by the *Horological Review:*

The very charming case is composed of three branches in rustic work. It stands upon a square stone block, surrounded on its four sides by beautiful leaf plants, ivy and grasses. The stone foot stands within a water basin. The upper part of the case contains a dial covered with glass on each of its four sides. Upon the cupola stands a staff which carries the two bells for the full hour and quarters. At its upper end is a small vane in the shape of a battle ax.

The frame for the wheel and levers of the striking work, in which a small centrifugal pendulum takes the place of the fly, is close underneath the dial. At the back of the clock frame oscilates the second pendulum, and before this is located a mass of rustic work, similar to a large coral growth, from which issue small jets of water at regular intervals. Two of the uppermost coral branches are water conduit pipes, from which empties alternately, at each swing of the pendulum, a small quantity of water into two leaflike spoons underneath, imparting to them an up and down motion. The peculiar motive power furnished by the water keeps the clock in motion, by a very remarkable escapement, so that it never requires winding. The construction of the clock is due to a monk, as is the case with so many old pieces of art work.

The "Man-Eater of the Gulf."

The region in the vicinity of the northern extremity of the Gulf of California is inhabited by a rare and terrible creature—a member of the lizard tribe—called the "Man-eater of the Gulf." He is hardly large enough to warrant his awe inspiring name, being only about fifteen inches long, but is one of the most poisonous creatures known to naturalists. As mentioned above he is a member of the lizard family, some akin to the famed Gila Monster, and his body is almost as brittle as glass.—*St. Louis Republic.*

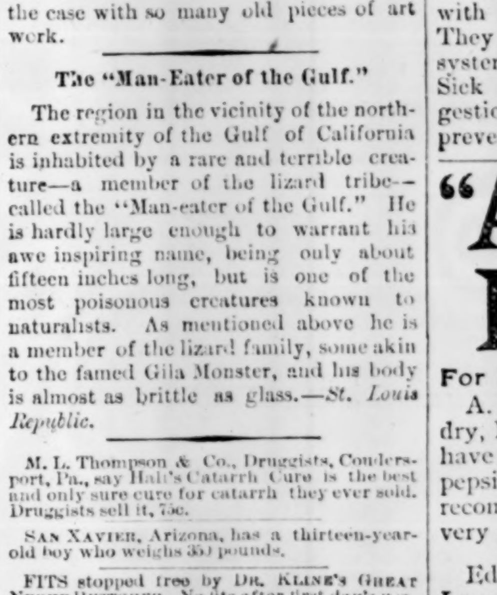
M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

SAN XAVIER, Arizona, has a thirteen-year-old boy who weighs 350 pounds.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

SYRUP of FIGS



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Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound
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